REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,822.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 19. 1877.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 31st May 1877.

The PATNA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd May and on THURSDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 811 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander E.C. RUSSELL, on THURSDAY, the 24th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

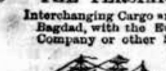
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

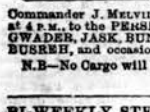


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. PACHAMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines; 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a stewardess on board.

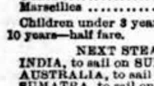
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND MAY.



THE fine new Iron Steamer MANGROVE, Captain GEORGE PEARSE, 2,150 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE ... Rs. 400

Apply to

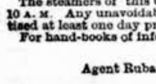
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN JUNE.

THE FINE SCREW STEAMER HUTTON.

2,300 Tons, CAPTAIN F. W. HODGES.



THIS Steamer has First-class accommodation. All Cabins and Saloon on Deck.

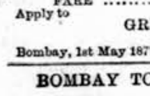
FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 400.

Apply to

KING KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. MEMFI	2,680	250	G. Doncich, on or about the	20th May
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250	A. Sapranich, " "	30th May.
S.S. SPHINX,	2,230	250	——— " "	25th June.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 300	" 131 0
To Suez	" 280	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 11th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. INDIA, Captain GEO. H. READ, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,

2,1 Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

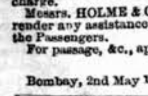
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON. OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,054 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa in connection with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa ... Rs. 575
Do. do. " Naples ... " 600
Do. Naples ... " 470
Do. Genoa ... " 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.)

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st May.
	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
	GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 28th May, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. CATHAY, (2,982 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain R.T. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	2 68	500	Capt G.N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

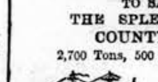
Bombay, 8th April 1877.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 21ST MAY.

THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND,

2,700 Tons, 500 H. P., CAPTAIN JOHN BAIN.



THIS popular Steamer was built expressly for the India Trade with Saloon and Cabins on Deck, which are fitted with every comfort and convenience.

FARE TO LONDON ... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ... " 350

The Steamer is now in Bombay harbour and lying near Mazagon Bunder.

For passage and further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1877.

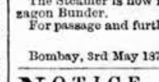
NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer GUY MANNERING are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th May 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



NOTICE—The Italian Mail Steamer INDIA, Captain DODERO, will sail as above on SUNDAY, the 20th May, at 10 A. M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A. M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

PASSENGERS per BRANKSOME HALL are requested to be on board not later than Noon TO-DAY, as the steamer will sail at 1 P.M. punctually.

The Company's Steam Launch will run between the steamer and the Apollo Bunder during the Forenoon for the convenience of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CRAIGFORTH, Captain FARMER, arrived from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for inspection and countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the bunders.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c. under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR and Co.,
Agents for Captain Farmer, S. S. Craigforth.

Bombay, 18th May 1877.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, a large HOUSE in the Civil Lines, Poona, with a large Compound and Well and Water laid on, now and for years in the occupation of Government under lease at Rs. 125 monthly rent. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
The Leopold Shakspeare, The Poet's Works in chronological order, from the text of Professor Delius	6 12
Seonee or Camp Life on the Satpura Range : a tale of Indian adventure ; by R A Sterndale. Illustrated with Map	13 4
Clark's Manual of Rules, Tables, and Data for Mechanical Engineers	15 12
The Royal Masonic Cyclopæ ia of History, Rites, Symbolism, and Biography ; by K. R. H. Mackenzie	13 4
Historical Dramas ; by Tom Taylor	4 12
Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects, 3rd. Edn 1877	7 8
McCall's Eastern Question ; its Facts and Fallacies, with Map	8 12
Turner's Introduction to Human Anatomy, including the Anatomy of the Tissues	10 0
Sullivan's Endemic Diseases of Tropical Climates with their treatment	3 12
Ludlow's Manual of Examinations upon Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, &c., &c., to which is added a Medical Formulary	10 8
Fothergill's Practitioner's Handbook of Treatment, or Principles of Therapeutics	8 12
Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 7 vols	15 12
Collins's (Wilkie) Works : —Woman in White, Basil, Antonina, Hide and Seek, Dead Secret, Queen of Hearts, Moonstone, Poor Miss Finch,—Miss or Mrs, The New Magdalen, Frozen Deep, Law and the Lady, Man and Wife, My Miscellanies, each	1 4
Darkest Before Dawn ; by Mrs. C. Tinsley	1
Valley of Poppies ; by J. Hatton	1
The Three Chances : a novel by the author of "The Fair Carew"	1 4
Christopher Kenrik ; by J. Hatton	1 4
Foster Brothers ; by J. Payn	1 4
Squire's Legacy ; by Mary Cecil Hay	1 4
The Girl He left behind Him ; by R. M. Jephson	1 4
The Sun Maid : a Romance ; by Miss Grant	1 4
Above Suspicion ; by Mrs Riddell	1 4
Boosey's Drawing Room Pianoforte Books, 4 vols	10 0
The Golden Butterfly : a novel ; by W. Besant and J. Rice	3 12
Naradiya Dharmasastra, or Institutes ; of Narada ; by Dr. J. Jolly	6 12
University Life in ancient Athens ; by W. W. Capes	3 4
Statesman's Year Book 1877	6 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street, Fort.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
" " ... " doz. packs	17 0	19 0
" " gilt edged ... " pack	1 12	2 0
" " " ... " doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EFFERVESCING SALINES, FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle	Rs. 0 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline "	? 8
Hockin's Sedlitz Powder "	1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline "	1 8 " 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS

may be made by mixing with any of the above

OUR WELL KNOWN

LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.

Cash Price, per bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC, GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS, LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS AND ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

UNABATED SUCCESS OF

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.
JOHN MORRIS
AND
LITTLE ETTA

in their FASHIONABLE AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENTS.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, MAY 19,

ANOTHER CHOICE SELECTION OF

NEW SONGS, GLEES, AND BALLADS.

PROGRAMME.,

PART FIRST.

MRS. CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Introductory Overture ... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—Operatic ... Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—Thinking of Home ... Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—Stop Dat Buzzin' ... Dave Carson.
Song—Tell me Darling that you Love me Mr H Norman.
Refrain—The Little Pet Bird ... " J. B. Ferrell.
Comic—The Language of Love ... Dave Carson.
Ballad—Under the Lamp ... Mr. Geo Norville.

DAVE CARSON

will, by particular request, conclude the first part with

THE BOMBAY PALKEEWALLAHS,

INTRODUCING

HIS FOUR ARYAN BRETHREN.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

ETTA,

THE LITTLE WONDER,

In Her Champion Lancashire Clog Dance.

Favorite Ballad—"My Pretty Jane" ... Mr. H. Norman.

DAVE CARSON

IN HIS LIVING PHOTOGRAPH OF

THE BENGALEE BABOO,

(COOCHPARWANIE, GOOD TIME COMING).

English Song—"The Lover & the Bird" ... Mrs. Dave Carson.

Vocal Melange ... An Evening Party.
MR. J. B. FARRELL.

To be followed by

MR. JOHN MORRIS

In his Evercharming, Novel, and Wonderful

LIGHTNING CHANGES.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with

LUCINDA SNOW.

Jeff Gimsy } The Rivals ... { Dave Carson.
Pompy Squash } { Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Lucinda Snow ... Little Etta.

Introducing the Southern Plantation Song and Dance,

BUY MY LOVE A RING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 4 | Upper Circle ... Rs. 2
Stalls ... " 3 | Pit ... " 1
Children in Arms ... Rs. 50.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock—Trouble begins at 9.

Tramcars, Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

DAVE CARSON'S United Ministrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at the Doors. Price Re. 1, Original Price Rs. 2.

THE ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK OOTAJUK MUNDLEE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, THE 19TH MAY.

A REPRESENTATION IN GUZERATI OF THE ANCIENT AND WELL KNOWN HINDOO DRAMA,

"HURISCHANDRA."

Reserved Seat ... Rs. 2 0 | Second Class ... Rs. 0 12
Unreserved Seat ... 1 0 | Third Class ... 0 8

AMATEUR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT at G. I. P. Works, Byculla, on MONDAY, 21st May, 1877. Admission by tickets, which may be obtained at Byculla and Boree Bunder Stations, or of the Librarian G. I. P. R. Mechanics' Institute, Byculla. Body of Hall, One Rupee; Back Seats Eight Annas.

A limited number of Reserved Seats at Rs. 2, which may be obtained at the Mechanics' Institute mentioned above, where a plan of the seats may be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to begin at 8-30 p.m. (Local Time.) Carriages may be ordered at 11 p.m.

WANTED, TWO PROBATIONERS for the Pilot Service. Pay Rs. 100 Must produce Certificates of competency and good conduct.

W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.

BYCULLA CLUB.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY for SIX MONTHS, of TWO and FOUR-WHEELED CARRIAGES for the use of Members of the Club.

For particulars, apply to the Honorary Secretary.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

16th May 1877.

LOST or STOLEN 4 Currency Notes in halves.

C.90/16030 for Rs. 1,000
C.90/18424 for Rs. 1,000
M 38/00060 for Rs. 500
M 38/00061 for Rs. 500

PAYMENT STOPPED. Information requested to WALLACE & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIVIDEND of ELEVEN PER CENT. (equivalent to RUPEES FIFTY-FIVE per Share) DECLARED at the Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be PAID to SHAREHOLDERS on and after the 30th May 1877 on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order,
JOHN CAMERON,
Manager in India.

Head Office, Byculla, 18th May 1877.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow Stems, each, from	7 8 to 14 0	
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	16 0 to 18 0	
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice of best electro-plate, from	9 0 to 10 8	
ICE TONGS do. do.	6 0 to 7 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD).

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

DIVING APPARATUS always on hand FOR SALE or HIRE. DENAYROUZE & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE TO-DAY at BENNETT & Co.'s a first-class ENGLISH DOG-CART with fast trotting HORSE; the whole turn-out in excellent condition.

FOR SALE, a handsome LANDAU, with a pair of Australian Horses and set of English-made Harness. Price Rs. 1,400. Will be sold separately. Apply at this Office.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL by DESOUZA, the first settler. Good position and careful attendance.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, TWO PIANOS—1st, by Collard and Collard, nearly new, Patent Square; 2nd, TRICORD SEMIGRAND, strong, by BAUER, St. sburg. To be seen at Mr. HOWELL'S, 44, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

PHILLIPS' DANDELION, CAMOMILE AND RHUBARB PILLS.

THESE Pills are a safe and efficacious remedy for Indigestion, the various forms of Liver disease and Stomachic disorders, being composed of the freshest extracted juices of the Dandelion and Camomile plants and the Rhubarb root. They operate in an exceedingly gentle manner, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of the most delicate constitutions. They promote digestion, strengthen the stomach, tone the nervous system, correct acidity, remove flatulence, prevent headache, giddiness and other nervous affections, caused by habitual constipation, debilitated stomach, or disordered liver; and they are equally valuable in averting attacks of Gout and Rheumatism.

Price per box Re. 1. and 1-12 without postage.

PHILLIPS' PERFECT EMULSION OF CODLIVER OIL.

By a new process the nauseous taste of the Oil has not only been completely disguised, but rendered really palatable, and much more easily digested by weak and delicate patients. The several substances which have been added to form the Emulsion are all of known value in the treatment of diseases of the Lungs and those other disorders for which Cod Liver Oil is with benefit administered. The Emulsion is guaranteed to contain 50 per cent. of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8 without postage.

B. PHILLIPS,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
POONA.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.

Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS :
Folding Chairs :
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description,
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly of first-rate quality,
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c. :
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce.

Infants' & Invalids' Foods :
Nursery Lamps and Appliances :
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES :
LUNCHEON BASKETS :
Pocket Canteens and Dram Flasks :
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, COURIER AND HAND BAGS, DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks
STATIONERY :
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; Pommades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS

of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY :—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels ;

BYCULLA :—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels ;

POONA :—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

MESSRS. THACKER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WOULD request attention to their large Stock of SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING MATERIALS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c, &c., of the very best quality and finish :—

	Rs. a.
THEODOLITES, by Elliott, and Troughton and Simms, 5 and 6 inch transit and 6 inch Everest patterns, with stands complete Rs. 525, 625, and	600 0
DUMPY LEVELS, by Troughton and Simms, 10 and 14 inch, with Silver Ring Compass, at Rs. 285 and	310 0
"Y" LEVEL, 12 inch, with Silver Ring Compass, by Troughton and Simms	250 0
LEVELLING STAVES, Sopwith's 14 feet telescopic, by Troughton and Simms, with painted scale, each Rs. 50. Paper Scales for ditto, per set with feet marked in red	4 8
PRISMATIC COMPASSES, by Elliott, Adie, and Stanley, 3 inch to 4½ inch, with stands, at Rs. 90, 92, 115 and	130 0
STEWARD'S "MILITARY," ditto, without stand, in leather sling case	40 0
POCKET SEXTANT, with 3 inch Telescope, by Elliott	85 0
OPTICAL SQUARES, in Cases, by Elliott, at	18 0
CROSS STAFF HEAD, Circular Brass, with complete Circle on Silver, in Cases, by Stanley, with Staff, at	40 0
Ditto plain Octagonal, with iron-shod staff, in case	20 0
CLINOMETER, Rule Form, with Sights and Levels, in Case, by Stanley	25 0
ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL and CLINOMETER, in Leather Case, by Elliott	35 0
PANTAGRAPH, best Brass, by Elliott, 24 inch, Rs. 120; 30 inch	135 0
CAMERA LUCIDA, with Shade, in Case, by Elliott	55 0
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, sets Mahogany and Rosewood, Tray Cases, by Elliott, at Rs. 40, 65, 110, 135, and	185 0
Ditto, by Stanley, at Rs. 24, 40, 60, 70, 75, 115, and	180 0
POCKET SETS of ditto, by Stanley, Electrum, Rs 50; Brass	38 0
Plain Common Brass Sets, for rough use, at	7 8
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, with Rack Adjustment, by Elliott	38 0
Ditto, of plainer finish, London-made	22 0
PILLAR COMPASSES, by Elliot and Stanley in Cases, Rs 18 and	30 0
NAPIER COMPASSES, by ditto ditto, in Cases, Rs. 18 and	30 0
PORTABLE BEAM COMPASSES, by Elliott, in Case	25 0
DRAWING PENS, by Elliott and Stanley, at Rs 5-8 and	5 0
Ditto, Set of 6, assorted, with Handle, in Case, by Elliott	20 0
WHEEL PENS, with box of 6, assorted Wheels, by Elliott	10 8
DOUBLE-ROAD PEN, by Elliott	9 0
OPISOMETERS, by Elliott, in Cases, at	3 8
PLANIMETERS, Amsler's Patent, by Elliott, in Case, 45 0 and	55 8

Spare Dividers—Half-Set Compasses—Bow-pens and Pencils—Spring Bow-pens, Pencils, and Dividers in Sets—Pocket Dividers, &c., &c. by Elliott and Stanley, at various prices.

	Rs. a.
PROTRACTORS, CIRCULAR, with Single or Double Folding Arms, by Elliott and Stanley in Cases, at Rs 50, 65, and	92 8
Ditto, ditto, Plain, without Arms, by ditto ditto, at Rs. 24 and	26 0
Ditto, SEMI-CIRCULAR, with and without Arm, by Elliott, in Brass and Electrum, at Rs 16-8 and	18 0
Ditto, RECTANGULAR 6 inch, Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, at Rs. 5-8 and 6; Military Protractor, red lined	6 8
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ROLLING, by Elliott	15 0
Ditto, ditto BOXWOOD, at Rs. 2-4; "Aldershott" Protractor	2 12
PARALLEL RULERS, 6 inch, Ivory, Rs. 5 and 6; EBONY, 6 inch to 24 inch, at Rs. 1-8, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8; EBONY ROLLING, from 6 to 24 inch, at Rs. 5, 8, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21; EBONY ROLLING, WITH IVORY GRADUATED EDGES, 6 to 30 inch, at Rs. 9 8, 12-8, 16-8, 21, 25, 28, 33 and	42 0
BRASS ROLLING, in Cases, by Elliott, 6 to 30 inch, at Rs. 15, 18, 21, 28, 34, 38, 45 and	55 0
MEASURING TAPES, Chesterman's Metallic, in Leather Case, of 33, 50, 66, and 100 feet long at Rs. 5-8, 6, 8, and	10 0
PATENT RIBBON STEEL, ditto 50, 66, and 100 feet long, at Rs. 20 30 and	40 0
Ditto, SPRING, SELF-WINDING, 3, 6, 9, and 12 feet, at Rs. 3, 5-8, 7-8 and	10 0
MEASURING CHAINS, Chesterman's, with Arrows, of galvanised iron, 33, 50, 66, or 100 feet, Rs. 5-8, 8, 10, 13; of Tempered Steel, ditto, ditto, at Rs. 7, 10, 12 and	16 0
SCALES of all kinds, in Boxwood and Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, viz.,—ARCHITECTS, Rs. 3 and 7-8; MARQUOIS, Rs. 10 8 and	52 8
PLOTTING, with Offsets, Rs 3; or per set of 6, in case, Rs. 20 and	25 0
TRIANGULAR PLOTTING, Boxwood Rs. 9 8, Ivory	38 0
METFORD'S SET OF IVORY POCKET SCALES, in Case, by Elliott	45 0
HOLTZAPFFEL'S DRAWING SCALES, per set, in Case	20 0
POCKET RULES, in Boxwood and Ivory, 1 and 2 feet, fourfold, Rs. 1-8 to	14 0
SECTORS, Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, Rs 5 and	5 8
T. SQUARE, of plain mahogany, 18 to 36 inch, Rs. 1-8 to 2-8; of polished mahogany, with ebony edge, 18 to 54 inch, Rs. 4-8 to 14; of pear-wood, with single or double rabbet, 18 inch to 42 inch, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 6; brass-bound, 18 inch to 30 inch, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8; or with shifting head, 24 to 42 inch, Rs. 7-8 to	10 8
CURVES—*Railway Curves*, in pear-wood, set of 50, Rs. 28; in Cardboard, set of 60, Rs. 36; in vulcanite, set of 50, Rs. 55; in zinc, set of 20, Rs. 40; *French Curves*, in pear-wood, set of 24	12 8
SHIP CURVES, set of 9, in pear-wood	7 8
SET SQUARES, 45, 60, or 67½ degrees, various sizes, in pear-tree, As. 8 to Rs. 1-8; in vulcanite, As. 8 to Rs. 2 8; also in framed mahogany, electrum and brass, at from Rs. 4-8 to	12 0
SLOPES and BATTERS, set of 8 angles, in vulcanite	6 0
LETTERING SQUARES, set of 3, in vulcanite	3 8
STRAIGHT EDGES, Mahogany, with ebony edges, 2 to 4 feet, Rs. 2 to 5; in steel, 2 to 6 feet, per foot Rs. 2-8; brass, in case, 3 feet	15 0
DRAWING-BOARDS, LONDON-MADE, in plain deal, ⅜ inch, clamped, pine or mahogany, with movable panel, 16 by 12, or 23 by 16 inches, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8; brass, slot-ledged, or with improved ebony edge, 16 by 12, 23 by 16, 31 by 23, 42 by 29, Rs. 3 to	14 8
FIELD BOOKS, each Rs. 2; LEVELLING BOOKS, each Rs. 2-0 and	2 8
METALLIC NOTE BOOKS, Limp covers, round corners, and band, No. 1 to 7, Re. 1 to Rs. 2; with square corners and clasp, No. 1 to 9, and post 8vo., As. 14 to	2 4

Indian Ink (in sticks or liquid, in bottles), India-rubber, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Mapping Pens, Steel Crow Quills, Drawing Pins, Stencil Plates (lists on application), Stencil Brushes, Stencil Ink, Horn Centres, Penknives, Ink, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Office Pencils, Letter Scales, Copying Presses, Copying Books, Memo. Books, Blotting Books, Blotting Pads, Ledgers, Cash Books, Journals, Private Ledgers, Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Paper boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Stationery of all kinds, Carte-de-Visite Albums, Scarp Albums, Crest and Stamp, Stamp Albums, Newspaper Extract Albums, &c., &c., &c.

METEOROLOGICAL AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

	Rs. a.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, 4 inch, in case, with or without thermometer, by Negretti and Zambra. Rs. 50 and	55 0
POCKET SIZE, WATCH-FORM, compensated for temperature at Rs. 65, 100	110 0
THERMOMETERS, Maximum and Minimum, upright, on boxwood or metal scale, Rs. 2 to Rs. 10; on stand, with glass shade for table	15 0
CIRCULAR and CENTIGRADE, on ivory, in pocket cases, Rs. 10 and	12 8
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL and COMPASS, with divided arc, in cases 2 inch, Rs. 45-0; with 2 spirit levels to compass, 2½ inch, Rs. 50; 3 inch	60 0
MAGNETIC COMPASSES, pocket size, in cases, Rs. 6-8; Electro-plated, Rs. 18-0; with hunting case, watch form	35 0
MICROSCOPES—Small Pocket Lens, Rs. 3; small Pocket Microscope, Rs. 18; Standard and Achromatic, by Collins, Beck, and Newton, Rs 60, 70, 90	135 0
HAND MAGNIFIERS, German-silver frame and Ebony handle 2 to 4½ inch, Rs. 2-8 to	10 0
SPECTACLES, best pebbles, concave or convex, per pair in case Rs. 6-12 to	10 8
EYE-GLASSES, plain, unframed, Re. 1; double folding, in vulcanite	3 0
GOLD FRAMED SPECTACLES, Rs. 35; ditto EYE-GLASSES double folding	30 0
BINOCULARS, and FIELD GLASSES by Steward, Menist, and Stanley, &c. at Rs. 35, 40, 42, 45, 52, 58 and	85 0
MENIST'S ALUMINIUM BINOCULARS, at Rs. 120 and	140 0
STEWARD'S BINOCULAR TELESCOPE, of very great power, double drawer, with jointed body	140 0
OPERA GLASSES, in velvet crush cases in tortoise shell and gilt Rs. 55 and Rs. 65-0; in Mother-o'-pearl, Rs. 72; in Aluminium	68 0
TELESCOPES, Elliott's 4 drawer, covered in solid leather, with caps and sling strap	72 8
Ditto The LORD BURY Telescope, by J. H. Steward, covered as above, but much larger and more powerful	75 0

DRAWING MATERIALS AND ARTISTS' REQUISITES.

	Rs. a.
MESSRS. T., V. & Co. keep always a large Stock of WINSOR & NEWTON'S WATER-COLOURS, moist and dry; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes, fitted complete with Moist Colours and Brushes from Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 37-8; Dry Colour Boxes, fitted from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 45; Newman's Tube Colours also in boxes, 8 or 12 tube, Rs. 13 4 and 16. OIL COLOURS—Winsor and Newton's Oil Colours Boxes, fitted very completely, at Rs. 17-8 to 55; Porte-couleurs for small and hasty sketches Illuminating Colours, and Boxes, fitted. Also WHATMAN'S BEST DRAWING PAPER, in Sheets. Royal, Imperial, Double Elephant and Antiquarian sizes or mounted on best Brown Holland, in rolls of 25 yards, in the same sizes, at Rs. 75, 88,115 and 200 per roll; or Rs 3-4, 3-12, 5, and 8-8 per yard. IMITATION CRESWICK PAPER, HARDING'S IMPERIAL, TINTED CRAYON PAPER, CARTRIDGE PAPER, in Imperial and Double Elephant sizes (the latter Machine or hand-made). CONTINUOUS CARTOON PAPER, in rolls of 25 yards, 54 inch, WILLIAMS' SECTION PAPERS, in sheets, divided 10ths, 12ths, 16ths, and 20ths, per quire, Rs. 22; or mounted in roll of 25 yards, 17 inch, divided 10ths, Rs. 75; or per yard Rs. 4; Section Books, large 8vo., divided 12ths, each	2 8
TRACING CLOTH, in rolls of 24 yards, 30 and 36 inches wide, Saxger's best at Rs. 20 and 24 per roll; or Re. 1 and 1-4 per yard. TRACING PAPER, in sheets, 30 by 40, and 40 by 60, at per quire Rs. 5 and 12; or in rolls of 21 yards, 44 inch, per roll	8 8

ALSO SOLID SKETCH BLOCKS, BLOCK BOOKS of Whatman's best Drawing Papers, rough and smooth, in all sizes, from 7 by 5 to 20 by 14, at prices ranging from Rs. 2-12 and 3-8, to Rs. 16 and 22. BLOCKS FOR SKETCHING IN OILS, 10 by 7 and 14 by 10, Rs. 6 and 9-8. MILITARY SKETCHING BLOCKS, Ruled Blue Lines, Rs. 5; or Paper, perquire Rs. 8. SKETCH BOOKS, PREPARED MILLED BOARDS, OIL SKETCHING PAPER, PREPARED CANVAS, in rolls of 6 yards, from 3 feet to 5 feet, 2 inches wide, at per roll, Rs. 16, 25, 32, 40. OILS & VARNISHES, BRUSHES of all kinds, Camel Hair, Sable, and Hog Hair; Drawing Pencils, Bristol and Mounting Boards, Palettes, Mahl-Sticks, Brush Cases, and every possible requisite in Drawing and Painting.

THACKER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Mortgagee Jugganath Gooljee and on account and the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Premchund Roychund 92 shares in the Port Canning and Land Company, Limited.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BABA DHUBOO STREET.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD of will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Kessarbai, widow and executrix of the late Canjee Khetsey, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Sooltanally Dawoodjee.

All that piece of freehold ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Baba Dhuboo Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by public passage, on the west by the said Baba Dhuboo Street, on the north by Moonshee Yacoob Street, and on the south by Eduljee Cooper street, containing by admeasurement 788 square yards, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 41 and 42 and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 3015.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases T. Red shirtings.
10 bales grey T. cloth.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 cases T. Red cambrics.
On account of the concerned—
11 cases prints.

SALE OF WROUGHT IRON FIRE-PROOF CHESTS AND SAFES, IRON PADLOCKS AND SAND GLASSES.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. B W Pathuck and Co., and on account and at the risk of the indentor, Mahomedally Adamjee—Ex s. s. City of Baltimore.

W B D 754 P. & Co. } 1/48—2 chests by J. C. & W. Lord, 24 inches.
4 " " " 26 "
24 " " " 28 "
12 " " " 30 "
6 " " " 22 "
104 sets Japanned from padlocks, 1½ to 3 inches, 6 doz. in a set.
20 " 48 minutes sand glasses.
20 " 30 " "
20 " 24 " "
Ex. s. s. Branksome Hall.
M A 835 P. & Co. } 1/4 { 2 Safes by J. Wither & Son with Chubb's lock, 54 by 38 by 27.
2 " " " " 40 by 34 by 24.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Company will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

The property of T. W. Early, Esq.—
A handsome dog cart by "Collett and Company."
A do. fast trotting bay Arab horse, about 8 years old, well bred.

FOR SALE.

The house at Mahableshwar known as "The Mission House" together with its compound and the furniture and other appurtenances belonging to the house.

The house will be sold by auction at the rooms of Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at three o'clock, on MONDAY, the 21st of May, unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by private sale.

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to Messrs. MACFARLANE and GILBERT or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glasswares, plants, books, &c., at Tank Road, Parell, behind Government House.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of DAVID HARE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view from this evening.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th May

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, magnificent pier glasses, 2-8 days chiming and other clocks by JAMES MCCABE and JOHN MOORE and SONS, a large hand organ, hanging, table and wall argand lamps, wall shades, China flower pots, garden seats and benches, &c., &c., at No. 34, De Lima Street, near the Nawabs Tank, Mazagon.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 28th instant, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman, changing his residence, comprising glass and Chinaware, a handsome electro gilt, three barrel spirit waggon, with three drinking buckets, a plated extra large size ice pitcher, tea pot, tankard, &c, handsome covered black wood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 12 pieces, chairs, sofa couches, side and oval tables with marble slabs, easy chairs, 2 large Almeras (or wings wardrobes) an hand organ with spare barrels, handsome plate hanging, table and wall argand lamps, wallshades, 2 magnificent pier glasses in handsome gilt frames. 2-8 days chiming clocks by JAMES MCCABE and JOHN MOORE & Sons, a pair of beautiful and classical parian fi ures of the late SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY and late Mr. FRAMJEE COWASJEE, under glass domes and stands, several handsome marble pedstals (for ornaments) a large garden engine, china flower pots on stands, garden seats and benches, flower vasses, table ornaments, and toilet bottles, a large quantity of copper cooking utensils &c. &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

A handsome English built landau, by WM. KINROR, in Excellent order and a set of new harness the property will be on view from THURSDAY the 24th inst.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Goolam Moheedin Soobhaydar Street.

Messrs. S. SHREECRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises at 4 P. M., THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th instant, by order of Murumboo, widow of the late Orrah Currimbhoy Mahomedbhoy, and the sole surviving Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Moheedinkhan Bin Mohomedally Khan and his son Mohomed Khan Bin Moheedin Khan.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the dwelling house, situate on the east side of Goolam Moheedin Soobhaydar street, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwar, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2881 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 52 (formerly and is now No 54) containing by admeasurement 152 square yards and bounded on the east by the sweepers passage, on the west by the Golam Moheedin Sobhoydar Street, on the north by the house of Hoosein bin Vazeer Darocwall, and on the south by a passage and house of Orah Allibhoy, and is now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and his tenants.

Condition of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. TYEBJEE and SAYANEE.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., in Hummum Street, who are changing premises, a quantity of surplus stock, consisting of places, harmoniums, American organs, various musical instruments, pictures, sewing machines, revolvers, carriages, bicycles, gram machines, and some uniform, also a lot of miscellaneous stock, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Tobacco Bales, carriage and horse: at the Elphinston Bunder, Tobacco Warehouse.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company, will sell by Public Auction, at the above Warehouses by order of the Official Assignee H. C. and on account and risk of Insolvent Sha Pranjiwandas Harjiwandass, who lately traded at Bombay, firstly under the name of Sha Goculdas Sakurchand the following :—

Number of bales of tobacco (into small convenient lots to suit the purchasers.) Also carriage and serviceable horse.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received a fresh consignment of Australian Wine per steamer "Assam."

Chassell as, a light agreeable white Wine, for summer, Rs. 13 per dozen quarts.

White Hermitage, good white Wine, something like Sauterne, Rs. 15 per dozen quarts.

Carbinet (a delicate wine), a sort of Claret, light in color and rich in bouquet, Rs. 14½, per dozen quarts.

Yering Claret, a Wine of the same character only a little more bodied and a light deeper colour, Rs. 14½ per dozen quarts.

A pair of silver nicely chased curry dishes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau de Franda ... Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.
Les Canons ... " 18 "
Chateau Leoville ... " 24 "
Chateau Lafitte ... " 28 "

HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer ... Rs. 16 per doz. Qts.
Deidesheimer ... " 17 "
Liebfraumilch ... " 22 "
Steinwein (in glass jugs) ... " 22 "
Hochheimer ... " 24 "
Ruedesheimer ... " 26 "
Marcobrunner ... " 30 "
Queen Victoria Berg ... " 36 "

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche ... Rs. 44 per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Clicquot ... " 40 "
do. ... " 22-8 " Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale ... Rs. 3-4 per doz. Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale ... " 5 " Qts.
Do. do. ... " 3 " Pts.
INDIA PALE ST. PAULI BREWERY, Bremen ... " 5-8 " Qts.
Do. do. ... " 3-8 " Pts.

BRANDY.

FROME and ROGEE'S 3 Stars Cognac, excellent quality ... Rs. 30 per doz. Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED SURVEYORS.—Apply at Office of Agent and Chief Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway.

WANTED, two EXPERIENCED PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem, according to qualifications. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER Lower Sind District, Indus Valley State Railway, Kurrachee.

NOTICES.

MRS. HURST has RE-OPENED her SCHOOL at 28, MEADOW STREET, FORT. She is assisted by a Resident Governess and is able to teach French, Music, Singing and Drawing. For terms apply at the above address.

FRESH ARABS, JUST LANDED—A Selected Batch of ten very high class Arab Horses, ages ranging from 4 to 5 years, and from 14 to 15 hands high, comprising Horses suitable for Chargers, Lady's Hacks, and Hunters, FOR SALE at SCOTT & Co.'s Yard, Girgaum.

OLD SAILORS' HOME.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, the 30th June 1877, for the PURCHASE of the OLD SAILORS' HOME on the Esplanade. Full particulars can learnt on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th April 1877.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN SHAREHOLDERS is convened for SATURDAY, the 26th. May, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Hummum Street, for the purpose of election by the Shareholders of two Members of the Local Committee of Inspection in accordance with Clause 78 of the Articles of Association. A list of Members eligible for election can be seen at the Offices.

By Order,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of May current, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1876.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Mr. C. F. Farran and Mr. N. M. Wadia, who go out by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th May 1877.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co., METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

MACHINERY.—Now on view the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Makers Messrs. ROBEY and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England consisting of—

PORTABLE ENGINES,
PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FIXED ENGINES,
VERTICAL ENGINES
THRASHING MACHINES, &c.

An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. ROBEY and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may by obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.

WALLACE & Co.

In the MATTER of the ESTATE of EDWARD REYNOLDS, Esqr., of Lahore, Barrister-at-law, deceased.

WHEREAS PROBATE of the WILL of the late EDWARD REYNOLDS, Barrister-at-Law, of Lahore, in the Punjab, who died on the 14th day of April 1877, was granted to HENRY M. PLOWDEN, Barrister-at-Law, of Lahore, the Executor appointed in the said Will, by D. FITZ PATRICK, Esqr., one of the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, on the 27th day of April 1877, under Acts X. of 1865, XIII. of 1875 and II of 1877, the said Probate being granted to have effect under Sec. 242 of Act X. of 1865, throughout the whole of British India.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the said H. M. Plowden, pursuant to Sec. 320 of Act X. of 1865, to all creditors and others claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the said Edward Reynolds, to send in to the said H. M. Plowden, at Lahore, their claims against the estate, on or before the 30th day of June next ensuing, and that in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the distribution of the assets of the said estate by the said H. M. Plowden.

H. M. PLOWDEN,
Executor to the Estate of the late E. Reynolds.

Lahore, 8th May 1877.

NEW FANCY STATIONERY.

EXTRA SATIN TINTED REPP Note Paper, CELESTIAL BLUE or CREAM, Large Octavo, per 5 quire box Rs. 3 0
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SQUARE ENVELOPES to match, per 100 ... Rs. 2 4

THACKER & Co.

NOW READY.

Uniform with the preceding Volumes,

PART I., VII., OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

EDITED BY

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., AND H. J. PARSONS, C. S.

This Part contains the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1876.

It is proposed to publish Part II., containing the Acts of 1877, early in 1878.

PART I.—PRICE RUPEES 3.

Out-Station Subscribers are requested to remit As. 6 more, to cover packing and postage.

NOW READY.

A PRIZE ESSAY, by E REHATSEK, Esq., M C.E., Hon. Mem. B. B. R. A. S., comparing the influence of Greek learning on the Arabs, under the Abbaside Caliphs of Bagdad and the Ommyade Caliphs of Cordova, with the subsequent influence of Arabian learning on the reviving European mind after the Dark Ages; and from the comparison inferring the probable influence which the mature intellect of Europe should exercise in its turn, now that it is once more brought in contact with the Muhammadan mind in India.

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REQUESTED TO THE

ENDOWMENT TABLES

OF THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY,

WHICH PROVIDE FOR AN AMOUNT PAYABLE AT DIFFERENT AGES OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.

ADVANTAGES.

SMALL PRESENT PAYMENTS SECURED BY FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES REMAINING IN INDIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 18TH MAY 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday evening were still quoted at 93⅞ and French Rentes at 102½. We are glad to see that Reuter's have adopted the suggestion we made some time ago of getting these quotations in the evening instead of the morning telegrams, as we are thus kept better posted regarding the feeling on the London Stock Exchange.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed with supplies fairly offered, but the sales were 10,000 bales and prices unchanged, so that the market may be taken as certainly not worse than on the previous day. Yesterday's telegrams from New York too, quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅞, an advance of ⅛, and August shipment and 11 1-16 cents, an advance of 1-16 cent. per lb., which is somewhat in favour of increased steadiness; but so long as political affairs on the Continent are so unsettled and stocks of Cotton in Liverpool so large, we can scarcely look for any material improvement.

The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts...	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Six days' do. ...	14,000	15,000	16,500	14,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,858,000	...	3,985,000	3,361,000

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were still dull. The fortnight's shipments of Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India shows light supplies of all kinds, but especially of Grey Goods for Bombay.

Coffee in London yesterday was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and G. O. Native. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged. Reuter omits the usual quotations for Seeds, but from what we can learn through private sources, they also were unaltered.

The weekly return of the Bank of England is again rather more favourable. The Reserve shows an increase of £100,000 and Bullion of £200,000, while Discounts have decreased by £200,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has improved from 39⅞ to 40½ per cent., and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills having at the same time receded to the level of the Bank minimum, the appearance of the Money Market may be taken as decidedly easier.

Bar Silver in London remains at 54⅝d. per oz. By yesterday's P. & O. steamer from Southampton, shipments are advised of £120,000 for Bombay and £90,000 for Calcutta in Silver, and £10,000 for Calcutta in Gold. This makes a total of no less than £1,120,000 in Specie afloat for India from Southampton alone, an amount which must eventually exercise a considerable effect on Exchange although for the time being the Market is more influenced by immediate requirements than by the probable future position.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning quiet at yesterday's closing rates, but in the afternoon owing to slightly easier accounts from Calcutta a very weak feeling supervened and rates gave way quite ⅛d. per Rupee. Whether this is to be the beginning of a material reaction it is difficult to say, as the governing influence at the moment lies in Calcutta, not here; but under any circumstances, unless Government action interferes with the ordinary course of trade, we are pretty safe in assuming that the average tendency henceforward will be towards lower rates. There are still very few Private Bills making and such as there are do not come on the market. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand ......1s. 8⅞d. to 15-16d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight.1s. 9⅛d. to 5-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, 1s. 9⅛d. to 5-16d. ,,
Documents 3 ,, ,, 1s. 9 5-16d. ,,

On Calcutta there are now sellers of demand bills at ⅛ per cent. premium which affords pretty good evidence that the demand for money there is less active than it was. For 60 days' sight bills there are buyers in the Bazaar at 1⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER may be called steady but not active. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 97; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ to ¾.

In the SHARE MARKET the transactions to-day have been small and values have not altered materially. Bank, Land and Press shares are all as last quoted, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies the only movements reported are a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba and Fleming and an advance of like extent in Hindustan and Sassoon.

COTTON to-day has been steady but without actual change in values. For export the demand has not been active, but the local mills are still sufficiently large buyers of Dhollera—of which our supplies now mainly consist—to enable sellers to maintain the comparatively high rates ruling. The receipts from up-country for the past week reach a total of 52,000 bales against 43,182 bales last year and 61,439 bales for the corresponding week in 1875. We quote to-day:—

F. G. F. Omra,	Ready.........	Rs. 173	per candy	f. p.
G. F. do.	,, ...	169	,,	,,
Good Dhollera	,, ...	183	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	174	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	169	,,	,,

LINSEED is unchanged at Rs. 6-8 per cwt, but Wheat is As. 8 lower, White Pessy being quoted at Rs. 39½ per candy.

FREIGHTS by steamer are a shade steadier but unchanged in price, the rate for Liverpool being still £1-17-6 per ton. By sail the feeling is easier, the iron ship Ellen Bates having taken the berth at £1-18-9 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are no better. Some little enquiry prevails for White Goods at previous prices, but Grey Goods are most difficult of sale and to do any extent of business lower rates would have to be accepted. This remark applies equally to local made goods and yarns which are in less request than for a long time back. An early and a plentiful rainfall would have a most beneficial effect on the market, but until we have that the demand is likely to be most restricted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	115 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do.	685
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	695
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	105
Bank of Madras........	60,00	250	all	10 do.	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.........	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	270
Do, New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,065
Alfred Mills Co.........	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning......	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,380
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,625
Bombay United.........	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,135
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company........	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	860
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	985
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	700
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,060
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,125
Great Eastern..........	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,280
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,120
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,055 xd.
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,210
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975 x l.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	975
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,320
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	45	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	410
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,355
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,365
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	315
National S. and W. Co. of India...............	950	1,000	all	..	960
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	915
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld........	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	825
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	930
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	850
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	675

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,900
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	105
Albert Ginning Co......	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	410
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	720
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.s.	440
Indian Press Co........	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.......	400	250	all	10 do	85
Carwar Co..............	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co........	500	1,880	all	170 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	1½ do	225
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co..........	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,250 xd.
French Press Co........	300	500	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co......	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co...............	3,125	400	350	25 do	335
Prince of W. Press......	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	50 do	410
Scinde Press Co........	400	850	750	67½ do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	625

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	950
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited...............	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	575
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited........	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½p.s	1,915
Bombay Gas Company..	10,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	255
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	7
Mechanics' Build'ngs Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,930	500	all	p. ct	485
Viegas Patent Slip Co..	3,000	250	all	6 p.	33

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 12th May, 1877.

Open 1,268½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	90,479	0	0
Merchandize.....................	5,79,718	8	0
Telegraph.......................	1,052	0	0
Municipal Trains	427	8	0
Total Rs......	6,71,677	0	0
Corresponding week last year open 1,268½ Miles ....Total Rs......	4,57,625	4	
Increase!	2,14,051	3	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and some deck passengers.

THE BARQUE UNION, 312 tons, Captain A Poillant, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Mauritius April 3rd, with a cargo of 6,120 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Adam Sudick.

THE S. S. CRAIGFORTH, 863 tons, Captain J. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from London April 14th, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers—Mr. H. Barlow, and Mrs. Former. She brought the following cargo—673 packages oilmanstore, 28 packages glass, 1,964 boxes candels, 245 packages beer, 31 cases cyder, 10 cases limejuice, 3 casks and 25 cases gin, 3 casks brandy, 2,166 slabs spelter, 200 cases wine, 25 cases cornflour, 20 cases marbles, 102 cases geneva, 13 cases wine, 300 bundles steel iron, 2,435 bars iron, 179 cases matches, 8 cases biscuits, 50 packages shots, 56 cases chimneys, 17 packages stoneware, 145 packages glassware, 80 boxes soap, 183 packages provision, 299 packages coal tar, 29 packages papers 42 packages piece goods, 25 drum soil, 25 kegs whiting, 20 packages castor oil, 43 packages medicine, 6 cases copper, 25 cases brass, 25 cases cologne, 16 kegs steel iron, 660 kegs nails, 57 packages window glass, 27 packages vials, 20 cases clocks, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Union	Poilbout	Mauritius, Apr 3.
	Craigforth (s)	Farmer	London, Apr 14.
18	Pearl(s)...............	McGregor......	Mandvie, May 14.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Siracco	McBain ...	Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hutton, to Liverpool.
Ship Hellen Scott, to Liverpool.
Steamer Mulls, to Coast Cutch and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Vincoria, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Barque Shah Jehar, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Glay Morgan, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
14	Crusader(s)	Edward	Negapatam, May 9.
	John Howard(s)......	Hallett	Colombo, May 5.
	Moulmein (s)	Allen	Penang, Apr 15.
	Mid Lothian	Griffiths	———
	Arvio.....................	Gadd	Bombay, Mar 16.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
14	Kin Shan (s)	....	....
	Athenian (s)	....	....
	C. of Canterbury(s).	....	....
	Shelomith.............	....	....
	Hydrabad	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Arvio—Mrs Gadd.
Per John Howard—Mrs Hallett and child.
Per Moulmein—Mr J W Badcock and Captain Gazzols.
Per Mid Lothian—Mr J Braddon and Master J Quye.

The following is a list of the passengers per s s Khedive, which sailed from Calcutta, on the 15th inst:—
For Madras—Mis Cherry, Dr D D Cunningham, Mr R B Turner, and Dr George Watt.
For Galle—Mr and Mrs R B Magor, Mr H G F Clinton, and Miss Lovell.
For Melbourne—Mr S U Phipps.
For Suez—Mr Alexander Bru and Mr W C Midwinter.
For Brindisi—Mr L R Tottenham, C S.
For Venice—Mr Stuart Hall, Mr A J Wilson, Mr and Mrs John Stewart, Miss Kate Magor, Major and Mrs Luard, Mr H Bennett, and Mr Geo B Lindsay.
For Southampton—Mr and Mrs R H Pawsey and two children, Mr and Mrs W Palmer and two children, Miss Plummer, Dr B N Ros, Mr and Mrs C A Harvey and three children, Mr J Ralph, Hon V H Schalch, Mrs V H Schalch, two Misses Schalch, Mr J H Edwards, Mr R A Fink, Miss Fink, Master G H Fink, Mrs MacDonell and child, Mr J H Oatts Mrs and Miss Oatts, Mrs Kallender and child, Mrs W A Roberts and two children, Mrs B Tall and four children, Mr and Mrs Jas Caldwell and child, Mr A Tabor, Mr and Mrs Albert Tellow and two children, Mr J H Ellis, Mr A Summers, Mr and Mrs Jas Simpson and child, Mr and Mrs F Hooper, and three children, Mr A Congdon, Mr C J Bevis, and Mr A W Macdonell.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—1,955 bars and 200 bundles bar iron, Sewjee Dhurumsey.
Bellona—3 cases iron ware, Bolton and Co; 2 bags corks, 2 cases hams, 1 case bacon and 1 case cheese, Byramjee Nusserwanjee; 102 bars iron, Curreejee Boonanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Barbary s—20 cases school slates, Essoofbhoy Ebramjee.
Antofogasta—20 runlets tar and 10 runlets pitch, Mahomedally Dossajee; 4 crates earthenware, The Agra Bank.
Italia s—2 cases hardware, Tyebally Dawoodjee.
Venetia s—8 cases printed English books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co; 454 boxes bar silver value at Rs 1,7,000 and 14 boxes bar silver and 1 box of Rupees, value at Rs 3,45,000, The C M Bank of I Land China.
Mirzapore s—3 cases soap, and 2 cases prefumery The Agra Bank.
Thibet s—24 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Surat s—11 cases glassware, Jaffer Rahimtoola; 50 cases brandy, P Nowrojee and Co. 60 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jawraz; 26 casks beer Purvis' Agency.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—8 cases beer, Bolton and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX

Sumatra s—4 packages claret, C Bouneviall and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross—100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Astronomer—105 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 240 cwts myraballams, Ralli Brothers.
T Maclellan—100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
Ellen bates—164 bales cotton, Veejee Hunsraj.
Mangrove s—1,600 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co; 150 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 20 bales wool, Kessowjee Tolseedass and Co; 40 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 20 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 15 bales wool, Kessowjee Tolseedass and Co; 85 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 1,050 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 75 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee; 50 bales hemp, Dayal Jairaz.
Branksome Hall s—400 cwts myraballams, Allymomed Hassum; 200 cwts coir yarn Virchund Hemraz; 50 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 130 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 7 baskets mangoes, W and A Graham and Co.
Hutton s—130 cwts bones, Allarukhia Savan.
Prince Fredrick—2 bales rags, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co.

FOR LONDON.

County of Southerland s—110 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow 22 cwts coir yarn, Trecomdass Lowjee; 855 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Arago s—1,425 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 10 bales hides, C C A J Mohidin.
Surat s—22 cwts cardamoms, Volkart Brothers; 26 cwts wax, Ruttonjee Manuckjee and Co; 15 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Parpia; 25 bales hides, Khanmomed Nensey; 8 bales hides, Hassum Oomed; 17 bales hides, Bhanjee Veerjee; 9 bales hides, P Eduljee; 4 bales hides and 9 bales skins, P M C Soorajoodin and Co; 25 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 10 bales skins and 23 bales hides, Hajee Momed Hajee Esmall; 12 bales hides and 25 bales skins, P H Meera Saheb and Co; 1,050 cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 4 bales skins and 4 bales hides Momed Ally and Co; 18 bales skins and 17 bales hides, Adom Mohidin and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sarah Scott—15,390 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Boston—100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Lady Lisgar—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Alginquin—1,172 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—4 packages shawls, 21 packages carpets, and 12 packages skins, C Grondona; 480 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,319½ cwts wheat and 1,399½ cwts gingelly seed Finlay Scott and Co; 12¾ cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co.
Khiva s—7,232 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Khiva s—450 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
India s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khiva s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Tebe s—700 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Memfi s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co: 200 bales cotton, Lyon anp Co; 200 bales cotton, A Rlascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s—55 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Booth—85 cwts bones, Knoop and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, May 17th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·713
Temperature of the Air............................	86·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer............................	79·8
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·768
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=3).	4 6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)......	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	81·0
General Direction of wind...WNW, NW, W, WSW, W, WSW	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	201

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Burtton, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Morar.

MAY 17.

Stuart, Lieut Col, Bengal The R Scott, on leave, from Jubbulpore
Maney, Lieut, Bengal The R Scott, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Rowsand, Lieut Col, Bengal Sub Asst Comsy Genl, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 16.

O'Danel, Surg Major, Bengal M D, on leave, to Poona.
Ross, Capt, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, to Deolalee.
Burtton, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Mussoorie.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 15.)

Mr E F Webster, Dist Judge of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for three months on urgent private affairs.

The services of Surgn S Borah, M D, of the Bl Medl Estabt, in charge of the Famine Relief Camp at Venkatagiri, are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept, for Regimental duty.

The Right Rev the Bishop of Madras has granted the Rev R P Little, Chaplain of Bolarum, privilege leave for three months from or after 1st June next.

The Rev W B Powell, Chaplain of Aurungabad, furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs.

The Rev W S Trotman, M A, Chaplain of Coonoor, to act as Chaplain of Bolarum.

Mr John Wallace, Asst Collr, Godavery Dist, furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

Mr C G Master to officiate as Secy to Govt, Revenue Dept, until further orders.

Mr G W Fawcett, to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Dist, Kurnool.

Lieut Col J A Ellis, Staff Corps, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Dept.

With reference to G O by the Govt of Bombay, dated 28th April, permitting Lieut M E H C Welch, Staff Corps, to proceed to Australia on medical certificate that Officer is granted furlough to Australia on medical certificate for six months.

Major W Chisholm, Staff Corps, is appointed to the charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Trichinopoly

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col C V Wilkieson, Royal (Madras) Engineers, private affairs for two years. Col W Serres, 2nd N I, private affairs for two years.

Captain Porteous, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year and nineteen days, and on medical certificate for eleven months and eleven days.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval:—Lieut Charles Warren Walker, having completed 12 years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Capt S L Hunt, Staff Corps, to officiate as Sub Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class.

The services of Surgn S Borah, M D, of the Bl Medl Estabt, are placed at the disposal of H E the Cr-in-Chief.

POSTAL NOTICES.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; as 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 1 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 5-30 P.M., for Khandeish, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 2 P M; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Kutch at 6-30 P. M. For all Post Towns in Southern Concan, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoli and Rutnagherry at 10 M For the South Eastern lines as far as Poona, 5-3 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched on every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock for letters, and 3 P.M. for newspapers and books Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder and on board till the hour of the steamer's departure (7 P.M.) at an additional fee of 4 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ annas 1 tola 1 anna, above 1 and not exceeding 2 tolahs 2 annas. On letters to the United Kingdom not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 5 annas, 1 ounce 10 annas.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes—"Can any of your readers furnish me with the names of the horses likely to start for the Derby, or those that have accepted?"

JUSTITIA writes—"Government has sanctioned for the benefit of its hardworked servants several holidays, but some are utterly ignored by heads of departments notably Ascension and Pentecost in the case of the Christians, who appear to be worse off, with respect to their holidays, than the other castes. It is a well known fact that Hindoos, Parsees, Mussulmans, and Jews enjoy, as a rule, their own established holidays as well as those of the Christians, whereas the latter are precluded, in many of the Government offices, from taking advantage of their own, by the heads of their departments, even when there is no work of an emergent character. Why should this be?"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOWARD—May 16th, at Mahableshwur, the wife of Dr. John Simpson Howard, Civil Surgeon, Amraoti, Berar, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WROUGHTON—FREEMAN—May 17th, at the Girgaum Mission Church, by the Rev T. K. Weatherhead, Robert Charles Wroughton, Assistant Conservator Forest Department, eldest son of the late Major General Wroughton, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Eliza, elder daughter of the late J. D. Freeman, Esq., Indian Navy, Shipping Master of Bombay, and niece of J. N. C. Beyts, Esq., Paymaster, late Indian Navy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GROVE—May 13th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of R. W. Grove, Esq., of a daughter.

MAUGHAM—May 11th, at Gadawara, C. P., the wife of J. A. Maugham, Esq., M. E., Manager Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company's Collieries, prematurely of a daughter, still-born.

SINNETT—May 16th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. A. P. Sinnett, of a son.

WEST—May 4th, at Vythery, South Wynaad, the wife of Richard West, of a son, still-born.

DEATHS.

DAWSON—May 12th, at Ootacamund, Lucy, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. R. Dawson.

TAYLOR—May 13th, at Vizagapatam, Frances Jane, aged 33 years and 6 months, wife of Mr. F. A. Taylor, Telegraph Master.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

FRANCE has challenged once more the attention of the world to the instability of those Republican institutions which all Frenchmen have been content to accept as a *pis aller* without having any faith in their permanence. For some time past the Marshal President of the Republic has been trying to conduct the affairs of the nation with a Ministry representing the majority of the Radical Chamber of Deputies, and therefore detested by the majority of the Conservative Senate. He has now, however, broken with them decisively and with soldier-like brusqueness because they have favoured the scheme of a Commission appointed by the Chamber to revise the Press laws. In a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the writer of the *Chronique* rebuked this Commission for its folly in wishing to begin its code by a declaration that all the old laws were abolished, and by starting afresh with a blank sheet of paper to inscribe new laws upon, after the manner of the more advanced jurists of the great French Revolution. The *Revue* urged the Commission to choose out of the old laws such portions as were worth preserving, and above all to be careful not to refuse to the Government the guarantees required for the repression of offences committed by the press against foreign sovereigns, and this advice it backed with the warning words lately uttered by M. Thiers:—"*Il faut bien defendre le dernier reste de l'esprit de gouvernement.*" This programme, however, must have been rejected by M. Gambetta and his friends, and Marshal MacMahon seems to have called in the aid of a purely Orleanist Ministry, presided over by the Duc de Broglie and including the Comte de Paris, to fight his battle for him against the whole Republican party. Probably, France is by this time so sick of intestine dissensions that she would welcome the rule of any strong man who dared to defy the Radicals and to make himself master of the country. But we doubt if Marshal MacMahon will not fail in effecting even a Constitutional *coup d'état* with the aid of the despised Orleanists. He would have done better to league himself with the Bonapartists. The retention in office of the Foreign and War Ministers shows that these disputes at home will not affect the foreign policy of France.

THE confession wrung from Sir Stafford Northcote that the English Ministry is not prepared to oppose by force any attempts on the part of Russia to retaliate on Egypt for the assistance given by the Khedive to Turkey has been followed immediately by the despatch of the Russian squadron from New York under sealed orders. This squadron consists of only three men of-war, of which the principal is the flagship Svetlana, Captain the Grand Duke Alexis. The Svetlana is a ship of 3,000 tons, with engines of 450 horse-power, and carries ten 8-inch rifled breech-loading guns. She is considered one of the finest ships in the Russian navy. The list which we give elsewhere from the *Shipping Gazette* of the Russian fleet is obviously incomplete, as it does not include the Svetlana. This ship was at Alexandria last year when the Prince of Wales passed through Egypt on his way home, and the Prince met at Cairo the Grand Duke Alexis, whom Dr. Russell describes as "a tall, stalwart "sailor, with massive brow, keen blue eyes, "and a pleasant smile. He has a frank manner, "which tends perhaps in the direction of "abruptness, as if the sea air had a little "corroded the Imperial varnish, but he is a "very good officer." At Alexandria the Prince dined on board the Svetlana, and the Grand Duke politely congratulated himself that "it "was a Russian frigate which was the first "foreign vessel to receive the Prince on his "return from visiting the Indian possessions "of England." Evidently, His Imperial Highness will feel quite at home in Egypt, and possibly he may be able to play the host at Cairo as well as Alexandria when next the Prince of Wales visits that country. The next ship to the Svetlana is the corvette Bogatyr, 2,115 tons, 360 horse-power, carrying eight 6-inch rifled breech-loading guns and four rifle bore brass 8-pounders, and manned by a crew of 315 men. The third ship of the squadron is the corvette Askold, 2,000 tons, which has an armament of twelve 6-inch rifled guns and carries a crew of 300 men.

These are all powerful vessels, but it may be doubted if the squadron by itself is quite strong enough to do much mischief. If, indeed, the export and import trade of Turkey, valued at nearly 40,000,000*l* sterling, and that of Egypt, which is worth half as much, were carried in Turkish ships, no doubt the presence of even two or three Russian cruisers in the Mediterranean would suffice to drive from the sea or destroy every vessel sailing under the Ottoman flag. But the maritime commerce of both Turkey and Egypt is conducted almost entirely by foreigners, and, unless the Russians consider that the Declaration of Paris abolishing privateering and ruling that the neutral flag makes neutral goods has been cancelled, they cannot interfere on the high seas with British, French, or Italian ships loaded with cargoes of Turkish goods. It is within their right, however, to blockade Alexandria and the Turkish ports of the Levant, and to shut them out from all commercial intercourse, on the condition only that they are strong to make the blockade effective. "Paper blockades" are not now recognized by international law. The three Russian ships from New York will evidently be too weak to secure the command of the sea by defeating any squadron Hobart Pasha may send against them, and then to blockade the coast from Alexandria round to Beyrout or Smyrna. But the possibility that the sealed orders sent to these ships may contain instructions for them to join the Baltic fleet at a certain rendezvous, and then make their way to the Mediterranean, must not be overlooked. Against the great disadvantage of having lost the control of the Black Sea in this war, Russia may set the advantage of having full possession of the outlet of the Baltic for purposes of trade or war. This northern sea, closed by ice during the winter months, re-opens for navigation in May, and the powerful squadron which has been lying in its harbours must by this time be set free for work in the Mediterranean. The fleet, thus united, would be a most awkward enemy for the Turks to encounter. The mere rumour of its approach would compel the Porte to recall its ironclads from their agreeable but for military purposes quite useless mission of harrying the Russian coasts of the Black Sea, and to send them in all haste through the Dardanelles to protect its own commerce and the provinces of the Levant against similar attacks. It is by no means certain that in a fair fight at sea the Russians would be beaten; and, if they were victorious, what mischief might they not accomplish? It would be an easy matter, then, for them to bombard Alexandria, and the chief ports of Syria and Asia Minor; the mere presence of a Russian squadron off the coast of Crete would cause the whole population of the island to rise in rebellion; and an energetic admiral might even force the passage of the Dardanelles and lay Constantinople in ashes. An incidental result of the victory would be the annihilation of the British trade with the Levant and Egypt; and the friends of Turkey ought, therefore, to pray that the Russians may win a naval victory in the Mediterranean, for the loss of this valuable trade would have a far greater effect in infuriating the British nation against the Russians than the Bulgarian horrors had in infuriating them against the Turks. But we are looking forward to what may happen a month or six weeks hence. Meanwhile, the Turkish ironclads have it all their own way, apparently, in the Black Sea, and from the energetic way in which they are attacking the Russian seaports—what has become, by the way, of the torpedoes by which these ports were said to be protected?—they are evidently commanded by dashing officers. We think it needless, however, to warn our readers to be on their guard against accepting stories of successes gained by troops landed from these ironclads with the assistance of those wonderful Circassians in whom the British public seems to maintain an invincible faith. The Turks have not troops enough at their disposal to land such an expedition at Poti or Sookhum Kaleh as would be capable of serious operations directed against the enemy's base at Tiflis; and the petty diversion of throwing a few shells occasionally into a Russian fishing village or sending a detachment of sailors and marines ashore to do a little fighting and go on board again cannot possibly affect the fortunes of the war.

RETURNING to the Blue Book of "Recent Correspondence on the Organization of the Native Army," we have now to consider the consensus of the best military opinion in India on what is only less important than the plan of organization itself—the age and character of the European element in native corps. This is a ticklish question, and we are averse to affronting the sensibilities of old officers whose only fault is that they *are* old; but fortunately Lord Northbrook's *précis* of the mass of information which he gathered on this point enables us to shift the burden of the business on to Viceregal shoulders; and for our own part we trust all veterans will give us the credit of wishing that their daily food may be the "dew of the Sahara Rock," and that, like Madame Rachel's constituents, they may be rendered thereby youthful and beautiful for ever. Lord Northbrook then, on page 278, para. 13, of this branch of the subject, writes to the Secretary of State as follows:—"I consider that the pro-"vision which we have recommended for the "retirement of officers from regimental appoint-"ments (resignation after 31 years' service) "is essential to the future efficiency of the "native armies of India. The dead level of age "which generally exists in the regimental officers "who fill the higher grades, especially in the "Madras Army, makes it, in my opinion, hopeless "to expect any improvement without some such "system of retirement. In appendix P. of the "Adjutant General's letter of the 14th August "will be found returns of the length of service of "officers employed in regiments on the 1st of "April 1875. In four cavalry and 40 regiments "of the Madras Army—

1	Commanding Officer	was of	29	years' service.	
1	,,	,,	31	,,	
2	,,	were of	32	,,	
8	,,	,,	33	,,	
8	,,	,,	34	,,	
8	,,	,,	35	,,	
8	,,	,,	36	,,	
6	,,	,,	37	,,	
2	,,	,,	38	,,	

"That is to say, supposing an officer to enter the "service at 18, there were only two officers of "less than 50 years of age. The seconds in "command were nearly as old.

2	Seconds in Command	were of	29	years' service.
9	,,	,,	30	,,
10	,,	,,	31	,,
7	,,	,,	32	,,
14	,,	,,	33	,,
2	,,	,,	34	,,

"That is to say, the youngest second in com-"mand was about 48 years of age and more than "half the whole number were over 50.

"It is needless to examine the list further, for "the effect has, of course, been that the wing "officers are of much higher rank and greater age "than is desirable, while there are many squadron "and wing subalterns of 18, 19 and 20 years' "service. The *condition of the Bombay Army is not* "*much better*, and the inducements which the "present regulations regarding the succession of "officers to colonels' allowances hold out to "officers to remain serving, if not counteracted, "must produce the same result eventually in the "Bengal Army."

Now, if our readers will bear in mind the fact that the whole success of the irregular system, upon which the Native Army is at present modelled, was due to the life and vigour of the European element with it, it must at once be acknowledged that the ex-Viceroy had good grounds for protesting against the senility of all the European ranks in the native service. Lord Salisbury, it is true, seems to think that a man of fifty is in his prime, acquainted as his Lordship doubtless is with many eminent English statesmen of that age and upwards; but Lord Salisbury little knows the effects of Indian military service and Indian climate on the average of his countrymen, or he would give us a very different opinion upon this head no doubt. The new organization, in effect, has resolved itself into "a convenience" for old officers to serve their time in until entitled to their colonels' allowances, and it is difficult to imagine anything more prejudicial to the interests of the Native Army at large than senility in all ranks of regiments from the highest to the lowest.

Lord Napier of Magdala, writing on this point, says:—"Sir Henry Norman doubts the "expediency of officers being caused to vacate "their appointments after 31 years' service, unless "re-appointed, and would prefer to try the ex-"pedient of an alteration of the pension rules in "order to encourage retirement. I would say "that the term of the officers' tenure of "the military appointment may always be "extended 5 years if he is efficient. If he begins "at 18, and serves 31 years, he will be 49. With "5 additional years, he will vacate regimental "command at 54 years. After a man reaches 50 "years, as General Norman observes, he can "seldom have the freshness and activity necessary "for the hourly demands upon him, if he does all "that the commander of a regiment should do." Lord Napier goes on to remark that "the expe-"rience gained from the recent inducements to "retire shows that few of the commanding officers "of regiments are drawn away by commuted "pensions, and that a limit to retention of com-"mand is necessary." Perhaps it would be best to follow both Lord Napier's and Sir Henry Norman's suggestions in the amelioration of the service, and to increase the attractions of pension on the one hand, while restricting the tenure of command on the other. Our own impression is that all ranks of the higher grades in the Bombay and Madras armies are about ten years over age. If the commandants were 40 years of age, and the seconds in command 30, we might hope for some good to come out of the new organization, but, with these ranks averaging 50 years, we must consider a new scale of pension and retirement an absolute necessity of the situation. The Madras Native Army is described in this report as in an exceptionally ill plight, because reductions of regiments in that army threw a vast number of field officers on the authorities' hands; but why keep them there to the detriment, as Lord Northbrook complains, of the service? The old officers cannot retire upon the paltry and antiquated pensions of 1796, and it is proved by Lord Napier that the commutation scheme only causes them to remain in the army as long as possible: evidently, the remedy, the only remedy, is a revision of the old scale of pensions, made to suit the times and the need of early retirement. We shall discuss another head of this very interesting Blue Book at a future opportunity; in the meantime we think it proven that senility is one of the greatest evils of the plan of organization, and, in fact, so fatal to *verve* at present that we cannot but wonder at the complacency with which some persons talk of despatching a native contingent to Europe to fight against the Russians. If the views of such men as Lords Northbrook and Napier, Sir Henry Norman and Sir Frederick Haines, are worth anything, it is doubtful if the new organization is even equal to the task of encountering Asiatics.

FOREST RESERVATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, I read that Sir Richard Temple has wisely suggested the substitution of coal fuel for wood upon the Madras Railway, with the object of preventing the further destruction of the hill and other forests of that Presidency. More power to his elbow! Let us hope that the Government of India will discover the feasibility of giving effect to this suggestion, which will do good in more ways than that indicated by the Famine Delegate. The destruction of trees and forests is a work of easy accomplishment, but it is very difficult to induce trees to grow again upon hills that have been bared and deprived of their soil. The expenditure of much money is necessary to the obtainment of this result.

JUNGLIWALLA.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 12th May, was 48 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet and 5 tenths.

THE MURDER ON THE MAHALUXMEE CAUSEWAY.—Runchoredas Waljee and Pitamber Jeena were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with committing murder by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Pravjee Dhunjee on the 16th instant. The case was postponed for hearing to the 25th instant, and the prisoners remanded to jail.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 20th Regt. Native Infantry to-day at 6 P.M. on the Esplanade:—

Quick Step......Warblings at Morn..................H. Millars.
Overture ....Crown Diamonds ....Auber.
Valse ....The Hussars ....E. Hartman.
Selection........Reminiscences of Donizetti.... F. Godfrey.
Galop ....Irs ....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, William Murphy, a seaman of the British ship Ellen Bates, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting Mr. John Gifford, the chief officer of that ship. Upon the evidence adduced, defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 5, or in default to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A CASE OF STABBING.—A Mahomedan weaver, named Rahimjee Imaumoodeen, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the wife of prisoner by means of an instrument. The case was postponed for hearing for a fortnight, pending the recovery of the prosecutrix who is laid up in the J. J. Hospital, and the prisoner remanded to jail.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 7th May 1877 was Rs. 1,84,01,794, add silver received during the week, Rs. 3,44,727. The sum of Rs. 24,04,072 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,43,40,241. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 4,92,890 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 15th May 1877, was 804, being 72 less than in the preceding week, 345 more the total of the week ending 16th May 1876, and 420 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 266 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 63·02. There were 351 deaths from remittent fever which is 8 less than last week and 248 more above the same period last year. There were 53 deaths from cholera last week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 69, 42, and 37 respectively, compared with 32, 18, and 22 last year.

A WAGON ON FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 1 o'clock, as the train from Ahmedabad entered the bridge near the Colaba station, the guard noticed that one of the wagons, containing cotton, emitted volumes of smoke. The station master was, on the arrival of the train, made acquainted with the fact, but before the train reached the Colaba station, not only the cotton, but the wagon itself was on fire. The wagon contained 16 bales of cotton, heaped up in three tiers, about fourteen feet in height, the entire value of the goods destroyed being about Rs. 2,400 The cotton belonged to Mr. Kavul Trickum, a well-known merchant of this city, and was sent from Virumgaum. The fire, as we have mentioned, was discovered near the bridge at Colaba, just opposite the Hemp and Jute Mills, and it is owing to the ready assistance afforded by Mr. Heerjee Jehangheer that the damage which would otherwise have ensued was averted. In the absence of any public water-supply he allowed the police engine to take in water from the tank attached to his mills, and his men lent every assistance in their power to put out the fire. The police were soon on the spot; Mr. Superintendent Smith, and Messrs. Whittaker, Chislett, Framjee, Whitton, and Meehan, using every endeavour to abate the flames.

ALLEGED THEFT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—A Hindoo, named Ambaidas Nagurdas, residing on the uppert storey of a house situated in Hannooman Lane, in the native town, reported to the police, on Thursday last that he had been robbed of a considerable quantity of property, consisting of gold ornaments, currency notes, and cash to the collective value of about Rs. 20,000. Mr. Inspector Brewin, with the assistance of Khan Bahadoor Meer Akbar Ally, after instituting an enquiry into the matter, arrested two of complainant's relatives on suspicion, who, it is supposed, could render an account of the missing property. The eccentric manner in which complainant lived became apparent when a search was made by the police in his house. They found all articles of little or no value under lock and key, but gold ornaments, trinkets, and other valuable property were strewed about in several boxes, unlocked. The complainant, it appears, received his food daily from a relative, and who is one of those now in custody. The matter was placed before the Commissioner of Police yesterday, who, after hearing the particulars of the case, referred the matter to the detective police, and ordered certain books of account, relating to complainant's property, to be produced.

WANTED.—information about the Indian Marine Reorganization scheme. A committee sat upon it in this country last summer, and then another committee sat upon it at home. Finally we heard that the product of this long incubation would be sent out to India in Sir Edwin Johnson's pocket. Whether still there, or simply transferred to some one else's pocket, does not appear. At one time, we know, a question of principle stopped the way to a settlement—a question, as it seems to us, requiring only common-sense for its solution. This got rid of, the details of reorganization would be of the simplest character. The difficulty is, or was, the shape the Indian Marine of the future should assume. Should it be a sort of Indian Royal Navy, with the comparatively high pay and cumbrous privileges of the Royal Navy, or simply a well-ordered, rough-and-ready, but economical auxiliary marine service? As we understand the uses of the Indian Marine, it should be chiefly employed in the comparatively humble, but eminently useful operations of conveying troops, stores, and what not, for the purposes of the Indian Government; leaving to Her Majesty's ships of war the protection of our seas. If any sudden emergency arose—and there are essentially times in which such emergency may arise—calling for the utmost co-operation of our Marine Service, the disadvantage of having questions so vitally affecting its efficiency still under discussion might be forced upon Government unpleasantly.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT AMBOOR.—The opinion formed by His Grace the Governor-in-Council, Madras, with regard to the causes which led to the unfortunate collision at Amboor on Christmas day, is confirmed by the results of the prosecution reported to Government. In connection with this accident, it is observed that there appear to be two questions which specially require notice—namely, first, the system upon which the trains are worked on the Madras Railway and, second, the want of some efficient communication between the guards and drivers of trains. Of these, the first has already been decided, that of the block system. With regard to the second, His Grace the Governor-in-Council is of opinion, that Mr. Winter's invention is ingenious and appears to have every element of success, but it requires every vehicle to be specially fitted for the purpose. Pending the introduction of it or some better system, the adoption of the following measures has been suggested:—*1st.—The placing of the guard's van next to the tender.* This would, it is remarked, always enable the guard in cases of emergency to communicate with the driver. This practice is almost universally followed in England in the case of passenger trains. *2nd.—Communications by cord and bell.* No practical difficulty is found with trains of moderate length in effecting communication by this means from guard to guard or driver, provided that it is invariably employed to give the starting signal so as to insure its proper connection. It has not answered with certainty as a means of communication for passengers in the middle of a train, but it is simple and not much affected by the interposition of an unfitted vehicle.

ADEN FORTIFICATIONS.—We hear that Major A. R. Seton has been called to Simla on duty, and that it is likely that he will be sent to Aden in connection with the thorough survey of the fortifications of that important station.—*Deccan Herald.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

THE S.S. INDIA.

THE following are the names of passengers, who sail in the Italian mail steamer India, Captain Dodero, to-morrow, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M:—

For Genoa—Mr. W. C. Taylor, Lt.-Col. Robert Williams, Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. R. W. Woodhouse, Mrs. Woodhouse and one child, Mr. W. Echstein and one friend, Mr. Haller Mrs Haller, and two children and two infants, Mr. Gianoli, Captain J. H. Harrison, Mrs. Rich, Miss Rich, Master Rich, Madame Marie Delona, Mr. A. F. Sanderson, Captain Hodnett, Col. Miles, Mr. and Mrs Loasso, Mr Thomas L. Craister, Mrs. Craister, and one infant, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Mr. W. E. Glascott, Miss Dyer, Mr Joseph Avent.
For Naples,—Six Italian gentlemen.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall for the election of a member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Dr Cook, resigned; and also for that of a Chairman in place of Mr. C. P. Cooper, who resigned the office on leaving for England. There was a fair attendance of Justices. On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. F. Mathew was with acclamation called to the chair. Mr. E. Hingley, clerk to the Justices, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said the first business before the meeting was the election of a member of the Corporation in place of Dr. Cook.

Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady proposed, and Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas seconded, that "Dr. Shantaram Vithul be elected in Dr. Cook's place."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said he would support the proposition. Dr. Shantaram Vithul was, it would be remembered, one of those who came into competition at a late election with Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; but who, on a doubt being thrown on the result of the election, very properly retired. He now came forward again and Mr Dosabhoy thought the Bench would be doing a graceful thing to elect him. He was a young man of ability and of medical attainments, and very much liked in the native community (Hear, hear.)

Mr Martin Wood said he would protest, not against the person proposed, but against the principle of the election. As far as he could see the election was sought to be made under an outdoor private arrangement. Private arrangements, under which a person was elected by votes and outdoor consultation were certainly an objectionable mode of working. There was but a young Municipality, and the sort of election to which he objected threw discredit on the entire system. In this instance, the Bench was allowed no choice in electing a member, no consideration of selection. He (Mr. Wood) had nothing to say against Dr. Shantaram Vithul, but the Bench must remember the principle on which the Municipal machine was set in motion. The gentlemen who supported the nomination of the candidate were not familiar with the system of representative institutions; and they lost sight of the one important link, which was wanting, in the present election—namely, that a candidate should be offered for selection, and his merits openly discussed before he was elected. He (Mr. Wood), therefore, protested against a nomination which had been settled before hand. The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker called their young Municipality an "electoral college," but in order to conform to the principle thereof, there should be a free discussion and consideration of the merits of a candidate proposed for nomination; and not an unbusiness-like, undesirable, and imperfect system of nomination as in the instance before them. (Cheers.) The Bench would remember that they had on their body old and experienced members like Captain Dixon, Captain Crockett, and several representatives of Banks; and that even among native gentlemen, an unknown and inexperienced man like Dr. Shantaram Vithul was not to be preferred to men like Mr. Dadoba Pandurang, Mr. K. R. Cama, and others.

A Member—Mr. K. R. Cama is already a member of the Corporation.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—I rise to a point of order—(Cheers.)

Mr. Wood—I speak on the motion. You are to be Chairman shortly; and you ought to know! (A laugh and cheers.)

The Chairman—We have nothing before the meeting to show that there has been any outside arrangement for the purposes of the present election; and in the absence of any evidence to that effect, I have only to deal with the motion as it comes before us. (Loud applause.)

No amendment being proposed, and no hand raised against the motion, the Chairman said it was carried "unanimously." The Hon. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee said "no, no"; and he and two or three other gentlemen raised their hands against the motion. It was thereupon declared to be simply carried.

ELECTION OF A CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman said the next business was the election of a Chairman of the Bench in place of Mr. C. P. Cooper

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said he proposed Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one of our magistrates, long known as a public spirited citizen, who had always taken a warm interest in the affairs of the Municipality; and who was favorably known to them as late Chairman of the Municipal Corporation. (Applause.) Mr. Shantaram felt sure they could not make a better selection. (Cheers.)

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. Tudor Trevor said he rose to offer no opposition—and certainly no factious opposition—to the motion which had just been made. All Bombay knew that Mr Dosabhoy Framjee was an honourable man, a worthy citizen, and an able magistrate (cheers;) but he (Mr. Trevor) ventured to utter his regret and disappointment that a European was not found worthy to fill the office of Chairman of the Bench of Justices, and he earnestly hoped that the confidence which was being daily more and more placed in the natives of India by the paramount race would not be ever abused. (Hear, hear.) In an article which appeared in that morning's issue of a paper, edited by the ablest writer on the Indian Press, and the watchful guardian of the interests of the English in India, (hear, hear) it was stated that "Englishmen in India have seen of late years their rights one by one taken from them, and their liberties clipped and confined, till they have begun to regard themselves as in reality the most helpless class of people in the country." He (Mr. Trevor) sincerely hoped that the election of a native gentleman to the office of Chairman of the Bench of Justices would not be looked upon as another surrender (cries of "no, no") of the Englishman's rights and a further clipping of his liberties. (Cheers and cries of "no, no.")

Mr. Martin Wood said he did not oppose the proposed nomination, but he entirely concurred with the remarks made by Mr. Trevor.

The Chairman said he supported the proposition. Than Mr. Dosabhoy there was scarcely a native or a European whose nomination would be considered a better selection for the office of Chairman of the Bench. (Applause.) It was said to be a matter for regret that no European was found fit for the post. The Chairman said he thought there was no foundation for such a remark. The time was past for raising class distinctions (renewed cheers) and they simply considered that the man who was in every way qualified—be he a native or a European—was the fit person for the post. (Applause.)

The proposition was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said the field of action for a Chairman of the Bench of Justices was at present a narrow and limited one; but he could not help thanking the members for electing him Chairman of such an enlightened and influential body as the Justices of the Peace for Bombay. (Applause.)

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

AN EXECUTION AT MADRAS.

CUNDASAWMY, the prisoner who was condemned to death at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Madras, for cutting the throat of his sister-in-law, underwent the extreme penalty of the law on the 16th instant. It will be recollected that, when the prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of murder at the High Court, he made a long statement in which he complained of the treatment he was subjected to in the Penitentiary, and expressed an utter indifference as to what was to become of him. His whole demeanour in court and language he used showed that he was prepared to meet death with perfect calmness. After being lodged in the cell for condemned prisoners, Cundasawmy refused to eat the food supplied in jail, and said that he preferred to die rather than partake of such food. He was told that no other food could be supplied, and that if he did not eat what was given him he would have nothing else, but that care would be taken to prevent his dying or committing suicide. The prisoner persisted in asking for rice and milk and bread, but on finding that he could only get prison food, what appeared his peculiar weakness, that of his stomach, overcame him, he called for food and even afterwards partook of it voraciously. He appeared to continue indifferent as to what was to become of him, but when the warrant fixing the day for his death was read out to him and he began to realize the exact nature of his position that there was no escape from the dread sentence of the law, he soon manifested nervousness to an extraordinary degree, and it would appear, even expressed a desire that the sentence might be commuted. When conducted to the gallows the prisoner was very quiet and, when standing on the platform, the only request he made was, after the cap had been pulled over his face, that he might be turned in order to salaam to the crowd of people looking on. His request being granted, he salaamed and bowed to the multitude, and then submitted to his fate.

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE.

THE following is substantially the judgment on appeal of the Calcutta High Court in the case of Mr. Palit, barrister, who was fined by Mr. Pellew for contempt of Court:—

Garth, C.J. (Markby and Prinsep, J.J. concurring).—It is extremely satisfactory to find that a matter which looked so unpleasant in its nature should have been so happily settled. Mr. Pellew has only acted as a gentleman should have done in thus placing himself in the hands of his counsel. There can be no doubt that the matter has originated in a misunderstanding. Mr. Palit seeing that the Magistrate was in communication with the witness had a right to be informed of what transpired. It is the rule in all courts that after a witness has once been affirmed, no part of his evidence shall be kept back from the prisoner or his counsel. Mr. Palit was therefore justified in inquiring if the witness was giving evidence. It is possible that the Magistrate did not quite understand the position Mr. Palit was occupying. Mr. Palit appears to have persisted with some degree of pertinacity in asking the question, and was fined. The fine will be remitted, and if it has already been paid it will be refunded, and the conviction under which the fine was levied will of course be quashed.

YEARLY REPORT OF THE RAILWAY POLICE OPERATIONS.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1877.

LETTER from the Commissioner of Police, N. D., dated 11th April 1877, submits reports on the working of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Police for the year 1876.

RESOLUTION.

Strength and Cost of the Police.—No change has been made in the numbers of officers and men composing the G. I. P. Railway Police. The cost is less by Rs. 2,316 than it was in 1875, but from the explanation given by Captain Babington in his report for that year, namely, that a sum of Rs. 4,340 for clothing, which properly speaking belonged to the expenditure for 1876, was included in the charges for 1875, a greater decrease was to be expected this year. The average pay of a constable has risen from Rs. 109 to Rs. 112 a year. The force on the B. B. & C. I. Railway has been increased by 12 men in consequence of the abolition of the Carting Agency. The cost exceeds that of 1875 by only Rs. 185, as the sum of Rs. 2,140 allotted for clothing was not spent.

Discipline.—The conduct of the police on both lines seems not to have been so good as in the previous year. Of the force on the Peninsular line 1 officer and 10 men were convicted by magistrates, 1 officer and 17 men were dismissed, and 11 officers and 68 men departmentally punished. And of the force on the Baroda line 1 officer and 7 men were convicted, 23 men were dismissed, and 10 officers and 109 men departmentally punished. The number of desertions from the two forces was seven on the Peninsular and two on the Baroda line. The number of deaths was four and five respectively. Some little advance in the education of the G. I. P. Railway Police seems to have been made, but there is no school for the men of the force on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Crime and Convictions.—There has been an increase in the number of offences reported during the year on both lines. The increase has been considerable on the G. I. P. Railway, the number of cognizable offences having risen from 236 to 263 and non-cognizable from 69 to 124. In the first class it is the offence of ordinary theft that has become more frequent. It does not appear in what class of non-cognizable offences the increase has occurred, as 104 offences are grouped together under the heading "Special laws not cognizable by the Police." In future the Acts under which any considerable number of offences has occurred should be separately referred to in Statement A., Part II., as has been done in Captain Portman's report. Also, if there are no non-cognizable offences but those in which the police have been employed the fact should be noted. The increase of offences on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is inconsiderable, consisting only of about a score of non-cognizable offences chiefly under the Railway Act. The G. I. P. Railway Police have been more successful than last year in detecting crime, the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained having risen from 53 to 57. But they have made arrests with less caution, the percentage of arrested persons finally convicted having fallen from 61 to 52. The B B. & C. I. Railway Police, though still superior (so far as can be judged from the returns) to the other force in both the qualifications alluded to, have been less successful than in the previous year, the percentage of cases in which convictions have been obtained having fallen from 67 to 66 and the percentage of arrested persons finally convicted from 67 to 60. The success of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police in detecting smuggled opium deserves special mention.

Recovery of Stolen Property.—On the G. I. P. Railway property valued at Rs. 17,647 was reported as stolen, of which the value of Rs. 7,087 was recovered. On the B. B. & C. I. line the property stolen was said to be of the value of Rs. 7,132 and the portion recovered was valued at Rs. 5,362, which gives the high percentage of 75.

Accidents and obstructions.—It is not explained why the length of the G. I. P. Railway which was entered last year in Statement I. as 622 miles is entered this year as 592 miles. The number of accidents to trains on this line, which was 29 in 1874, is entered this year as 90. However they do not seem to have been of such a character that the police were much concerned with them, as no mention is made of them in the text of the report, and the number of persons killed on the line is only 19, or 12 less than last year, and the number of persons injured (57) is greater by seven only. The B.B.& C.I. Railway is now 464 miles in length. The number of accidents to trains in 1876 was 37 (four less than in 1875), 11 persons were killed and 46 injured. There were only six actual cases of obstructions being placed on the G. I. P. line and in two of these the obstructions were placed by little children. Convictions were obtained in two cases of the remaining four. On the B B. & C. I. line there were only three such cases during the year. In two of these the obstructions were placed by children and in the third the offender was convicted, fined and whipped.

ADDRESS TO COLONEL MALLESON AND HIS LECTURE ON THE MYSORE RAJ.

AT a meeting of the Literary Branch of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha was held in the hall of the Government English School, Calcutta, Babu Bejoy Kissen Mukerji, President, in the chair, read an address which the committee had determined to present to Colonel Malleson. It was as follows:—

To COLONEL G. B. MALLESON, C. S. I.

SIR,—It is with deep regret that we, the undersigned members of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, have heard of your approaching departure from India. It is not for us to dwell on the eminent services rendered by you to the State during the 35 years you have been in this country. But we cannot refrain from alluding to the numerous benefits you have conferred on our countrymen by your profound scholarship, and to the deep sympathy you have all along manifested for them.

Ever since your arrival in this country you have endeavoured to elevate the intellectual condition of the people, by disseminating noble and refined ideas, by contributing articles to various journals and magazines and delivering lectures in some of the principal literary clubs and associations existing in this country. Your labours in the field of Anglo-Indian literature are too well known to require any special mention. You have written many volumes on various subjects connected with India which have been highly beneficial to the present generation and, we can confidently assert, will be of still greater use to generations yet to come. Throughout your works there runs a vein of deep sympathy with the people of this great country, and they invariably manifest a strong desire for their social and intellectual advancement. We cannot be sufficiently grateful for such generous attempts, inasmuch as in the present transition state of our society it is only the aid of eminent scholars like yourself that can raise the nation in the scale of civilization.

We desire also to express our thanks to you for the interest you have taken in the well-being of our Sabha. Your connection with it as an honorary member was nominal. You have, whenever your leisure permitted, taken an active part in its proceedings. Your lecture on "The Influence of Literature on the Mind" will be remembered by those that had the good fortune to listen to you, as long as they live. The prestige of your name imparted a grace to the proceedings of the Sabha, and it is our fervent desire that while retiring from this country you will permit us to retain your name in the list of members.

We now wish you a respectful farewell, hoping that on your return to England you will hold a prominent position in the Councils of the Empire, and that the interests of the Indian people will always find in you an able and liberal advocate.—We remain, &c.

BEJOY KISSEN MUKERJI, President, and other Members, &c.

Colonel Malleson replied as follows:—

Mr. President and gentlemen,—In the touching and feeling address which has just been presented to me there occurs an expression which makes me feel that there is one advantage to countervail to a certain extent the sadness which must overtake every man when he quits the service to which he has devoted the best years of his life, and the country where he leaves many dear friends. The expression to which I refer is that in which you so feelingly advert to the severance of my connection with India and with the service. The countervailing advantage lies in the fact that I remained in the service in which it would have been against the rules of that service to receive this address, whereas now I am free to listen to the outspoken expression of my much valued friends. Gentlemen, my connection with you is not a new one. As you have reminded me this evening, many years ago I became acquainted with the members of this institution, and I look back now and I shall ever look back with pleasure and with pride to the time I have spent in your society, such time was not thrown away. It gave me a knowledge of the innermost thoughts and feelings of the Native mind which were of inestimable value to me when I was entrusted, some years afterwards, with the then difficult problem of Mysore. Your Chairman has reminded me of the interest I have always taken in the other problems so deeply affecting the condition of the people of this vast country and has done me the justice of stating that in my writings as in my actions I have done my very utmost to advance the measures which would tend to raising the social scale of the people of India. Gentlemen, throughout my long career in India, whilst all my sympathies have been with the people, I have never been able to resist a feeling within me which has always forced me to raise my humble voice against oppression, corruption and wrong-doing from whatever quarter they proceeded. It was when engaged in this course that I made the acquaintance of an influential member of your place, who, though to my deep regret absent from ill health, is worthily represented this evening by his son. That my course on all occasions and throughout my career should have met with your sympathy and approval, as expressed in the address I have just received, will ever be to me a matter of legitimate pride. The expressions you have used are but a variety of the same outbursts of feeling which has come to me from every part of India in which I have served. I have the gratification of knowing that it is genuine, that it is wide spread, and I hope, I am not too conceited when I say that I have at least struggled to deserve it. I thank you with all my heart, and I can assure you that in England as in India, I shall ever be found the advocate of the principles which have won for me this expression of your confidence and your esteem.

Colonel Malleson then entered upon his lecture. The subject was "Mysore." He contrasted the desultory education given to the late Rajah ending in failure, with the systematic training he himself had inaugurated at Mysore for the present ruler, and which, if carried out to its legitimate end, would be certain to succeed, and he drew from it the conclusion that in the present age if education and enlightenment were necessities of every man, still more so were they for every Rajah. The day for uneducated rulers was past. He illustrated this by several examples, and paid a high tribute to the sagacity displayed by the late Earl of Mayo in affording to Native rulers the opportunities of founding thrones which should be stable and dynasties which would not fade. He expressed a hope that that policy would never be departed from.

Babu Peary Mohan Mukerji proposed a vote of thanks, and in doing so expressed his personal obligation to the gallant Colonel for literary services rendered to his family on the occasion of a great emergency.

The motion was seconded by Babu Bopin Behari Mukerji, who expressed the obligation of the Sabha to the lecturer for the interest taken by him in the Society.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RESOLUTION BY M. GAMBETTA.

PARIS, MAY 17.

After a violent speech made by M. Gambetta to-day, the Chamber of Deputies adopted, by 355 against 154 votes, a Resolution brought forward by him that "the Chamber could only place confidence in a Cabinet which possessed freedom of action and governed on Republican principles."

It is expected that the Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

A new Ministry has been formed from the members of the Right Centre as follows:—

The Duc de Broglie ...	President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Justice.
M. Fourtau................	Minister of the Interior.
M. Caillaux	" " Finance.
Comte de Paris............	" " Public Works.
M. Meaux	" Agriculture and Commerce.
M. Brunet	" Public Instruction and Public Worship.

The Duke Decazes and General Berthaut, as Foreign Minister and Minister for War respectively, retain office.

PROBABLE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Latest advices from the seat of war state that 52,000 Russian troops are marching towards Simnitza, where, it is believed, they will attempt the passage of the Danube.

LONDON, MAY 17, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been in favor of buyers.

Fair Dhollers.......................... 4 5/8d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account........ 93⅞.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 102¼.

Bar Silver.............................. 54⅜.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..£10 500,000...... Inc £100,000

Bills Discounted ..£19 400 000..... Dec £200 000

Bullion ....£25,000,000..... Inc £2,00,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 40½.

LINE REPORT.—MAY 18.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MAY 17, 3.40 P. M.

Steamer Hydaspes, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, MAY 18, 10.40 P.M.

Mail Steamer Teheran, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORT.—MAY 18.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5.15 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind NNW., ther. 90 bar. 29.74.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind NW. 5, ther. 86, bar. 29.91.

MANGALORE, 5.15 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind NW. NW.

TUTICORIN, 5 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind strong W., ther. 93, bar. 29.70.

VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind WSW. moderate, ther. 94.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

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Single Copy ... .Annas 4

WE hear that Colonel Nixon, Political Resident, Bagdad, is about to retire from the service, and that Lieutenant Colonel Prideaux, Officiating Resident Persian Gulf, is to be the Resident at Bagdad. It is well that English interests will soon be represented at Bagdad by so able and energetic an officer as Colonel Prideaux.

THE First Assistant to the the Resident at Hyderabad, Major Euan Smith, C. S. I., will officiate as Resident in the Persian Gulf, and Major Trevor succeeds Major Smith at Hyderabad. Mr. Dankes, of the Foreign Office, will, therefore, be confirmed as Assistant Secretary.

THREE and a half inches of rain fell at Madras on the 16th inst., and by latest advices by telegraph we hear that it was still raining heavily, and the weather very threatening.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Mahableshwur, under date May 16:—"We had heavy clouds yesterday afternoon and this morning, and the wind all round the compass. The sun is hot, and I fancy you have been nearly as cool in Bombay as we have been during the last few days. However, it looks monsoonish."

IT would be interesting to know who supplied the Bombay correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* with the cock-and-bull story he told the other day about the refusal of Sir R. Temple, through sheer distaste for business, to gratify the eager desire of his colleagues to get through a lot of work at the first Council meeting. The correspondent must be either a very imaginative or a very credulous person, for no one ever thought of or proposed doing any work at the Council meeting at which Sir R. Temple took his seat as Governor of Bombay.

IT is said that cholera is continuing to ravage Wynaad, and that very many cases have proved fatal. Though in some places rain has fallen plenteously, the general fall is said to be fully two inches less than last year up to the same date.

AN American lady missionary, Miss Drake, is preaching in the bazaar daily to hundreds at Bassein, West Berar.

A MYSTERY, says the *Neilgherry Courier*, that bids fair to remain a mystery is the unaccountable disappearance of Mr. J. Broughton, late quinologist to the Madras Government. It will be remembered that on the 7th December 1874 Mr. Broughton left Ootacamund and went to Madras, intimating nothing to his servants or to anyone that he did not intend to return. He was seen in Madras, we believe, at the house of Dr. Balfour, but no one knows for certain where he went to from there. Rumours of his having been seen in Ceylon, and afterwards in Australia, were current; but we now learn these rumours had no foundation, and Mr. Broughton's whereabouts is still involved in mystery. In one house of agency in Madras, there lies a considerable balance to the missing gentleman's credit. It seems more than probable, that Mr. Broughton is dead. It is hardly too much to say that if Mr. Broughton were still in the land of the living he would not have left his money without making some claim upon it. Mr. Broughton was also in the habit of remitting sums of money to his mother in England. These remittances have stopped. It is strange that a gentleman so prominently before the public, as Mr. Broughton was, should so suddenly and effectively drop out of sight, and nothing be heard of him for years.

AT a court-martial held at Allahabad on the 1st instant, Gunner Daniel Edwards 3-21st Royal Artillery, was found guilty of attempting to break into the canteen of No. 3 Battery on April 6th. The Court ordered him to be imprisoned for 168 days; but on the sentence being sent for confirmation to Major-General Ewart, it was quashed in the following terms "The prosecutor in his opening address, doubtless without any desire to act unfairly, having made statements of an irrelevant and very damaging character with reference to the prisoner, and which were calculated to operate prejudicially against him, I am constrained to withhold confirmation. The prisoner will be released from confinement and return to his duty."

CAPTAIN BURNABY is not the only British officer who has lately visited Khiva, or at all events, its neighbourhood. There is an officer (says the *Pioneer*) now in the 9th Regiment at Rawal Pindi who, when on involuntary half-pay last year, wandered all over Central Asia in the disguise of a Chinese merchant, accompanied by a Chinaman as guide and companion. Strange to say, Captain Butter is totally unacquainted with any Eastern language, yet he managed to make a survey of over two hundred miles of the Attrek River without exciting any particular suspicion; and the result of his observations are now before Government. Captain Butter has been summoned to Simla to give a full, true, and particular account of his adventures to the Foreign Secretariat, and his information will doubtless prove of great value at the present moment.

SAYUD AHMAD KHAN, C. S. I., of Allyghur, comes forward with a scheme for a general orphanage for North India, similar in almost every particular to those managed by missionaries, but to be jointly controlled by Hindoos and Moslems in the interests of their orphans.

THE Earl of Eglinton has declined to subscribe to the funds for the erection of a statue of Burns at Kilmarnock, on the ground that he has "the bad taste to appreciate neither Burns's character nor poems."

THE *Homeward Mail* states that the India Museum has come into possession of the watch which was found on the body of Tippoo Sultan. Colonel E. F. Waterman, of the Madras Staff Corps, has presented the watch in accordance with the wishes of his late wife, a daughter of Brigadier Robert McDowall, into whose hands the watch came on May 4, 1799.

THE extent to which fire-arms and ammunition are being conveyed by railway to independent native States, the owners declaring them to be merchandize, has attracted the notice of the Government of India, and an order has been issued calling the attention of railway authorities to the law on the subject, which prohibits such traffic except under a permit from the local Government.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* is informed that there is now lying at the War Office a complete scheme prepared by the Army Medical Department for all that relates to the medical charge, transport, field service hospitals, &c., of an army corps of 50,000 men ordered to take the field. How long it may remain at the War Office under consideration the *Gazette* does not know, but it will not be fair to subject the Army Medical Department to any censures for want of forethought should the Treasury raise objections, or time be consumed in "considering."

Truth:—"I believe that there is no doubt, that the tightness of the money market in India has been mainly due to the withdrawal from the Government balances of large sums, for the purpose of preventing the spread of disaffection amongst the native troops and others on the North-Western frontier, by golden arguments. Shere Ali, the Ameer of Cabul, seems to have taken it into his head that there is a conspiracy on foot amongst European powers to stamp out Mahomedanism. Considering how important it is that no 'complications' should arise just now in India, is Lord Lytton the right man in the right place?"

WE (*Army and Navy Gazette*) hear that the Royal Warrant, which is to be the complement of the Royal Warrant of 1871, is actullay ready, and if that be so, it may be expected in the *Gazette* at any moment, always saving and excepting delays at the Treasury. Thus it seems that Mr Hardy will follow Mr. Cardwell's example in the way of dealing with the promotion and retirement of officers of the Army. It may be remembered that the Royal Warrant of 1871 applied only to the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line. The Household Cavalry and the Brigade of Guards were exrpessly excluded from its operation, and there was in the explanatory memorandum accompanying the Warrant an express announcement that the question of retirement and promotion in the Household Cavalry and Guards was under consideration, and would be made the subject of future regulations.

THE *Spectator* remarks that Lord Derby's account, given in the House of Lords, of the operative part of the Protocol, the famous "golden bridge—what it did and did not mean—is quite impressive, and well deserves to become historical: "What was it that was promised in that paragraph of the Protocol, which some people have urged, but I think with signal ill-success, involved or implied the idea of coercion? It was this, that if certain things were not done by the Turkish Government,—we being the judges of whether they were done or not—then at some time which was not fixed,—we being the judges as to when that time had arrived,—we should consider with certain other Powers, and say what we should then do." Surely Wordsworth, if he were now living, might well repeat that "Earth is sick and Heaven is weary of the hollow words which States and kingdoms utter when they talk of truth and justice."

WE regret to learn that owing to some irregularity of procedure, the Trial Stakes race, at Bangalore, is shorn of all its interest, Lord Clifden not being allowed to run. From what we hear the stewards had no option but to disqualify Mr. Pilgrim's horses for that race; but they have rectified matters as much as possible by having an additional race. All the approaches to the Race Course on the Coonoor side have been carefully attended to—the roads and bridle paths have been repaired and put in order. The long bridle-path, however, so convenient to equestrians going from Ootacamund, is in a disgraceful state of ruts and holes. This bridle-path is the one extending from the new piece of the Ooty road opposite the Barracks, down to Mr. Newman's Cottage—a bridle-path that saves the traveller a long detour. Why this path should be entirely neglected passes our comprehension. We shall be suprised if no one comes to grief on it during this week.

A SHORT time ago there was a paragraph giving an account of a very rapid march made by a detachment of the Russian Army towards Odessa by way of testing their condition for work. But a force of two sotnias of Cossacks, a squadron of Hussars, and a squadron of Lancers (600), which made a raid from Petrokoff under the orders of Colonel Roubachefsky during the autumn manœuvres last year, far exceeded that achievement. Their mission was to destroy the Warsaw and Terespol Railway between Loukoff and Novominsk. They marched at 10 a. m. on September 15, and between that and 6 a. m. of September 17 (forty-four hours) they covered 160 versts=171 kil., the advanced-guard having done 187 kil.; and the flankers 213 kil, in torrents of rain. The horses remained twenty-four hours without being unsaddled, and were on the ordinary allowance and very little corn. The men had only biscuits and water. Only one horse was destroyed. That certainly was very good work, and it is said that the force was not selected.

THE prospectus of the Calcutta Race meeting, says the *Englishman*, shows that the necessity of marching with the times has had some effect upon the stewards, both in the conditions of races and the time of running them. There are to be three days of the racing in the afternoon, and we should say what promise to be the three best days, as the first day includes a Hurdle Race, the Derby, and the Colonial, the second the Grand Annual Handicap Hurdle Race, the Bardwan Cup, and Sir Salar Jung's Cup, and the third the Chauringhi Cup, the Merchants' Cup, and three Handicaps. The rules also display a more liberal spirit. There are to be no forced subscriptions or winning fees, and only twelve rupees is to be charged for training each horse on the course. The railway companies have also displayed a liberal spirit in allowing return tickets for horses, at a fare and a half, available for two months. We would impress on the stewards the necessity of strictly enforcing the rule that "at the lotteries payment in advance, or satisfactory reference in Calcutta, will be absolutely insisted on," for of late years the settlings have been anything but satisfactory.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Count von Moltke's speech is much discussed both at Berlin and Paris. At the Prussian capital, the *Times* correspondent says, the speech attracts as much attention as the Russian manifestoes. The Field-Marshal, it is generally assumed, intended to tell the French that Germany is watching their armaments, that she is acquainted with the peculiar disposition of their troops, and that she cannot conceive their immense military efforts to aim at anything else save revenge at the first fitting opportunity. The import of this announcement at the present juncture is evident; yet its bearing should not be overrated. Field-Marshal Moltke has never concealed his opinion that the French are likely to attack again as soon as they conveniently can, that the method adopted in reorganizing their army indicates a wish to accelerate the retributive campaign. Yet, a short time ago, when it was proposed to reciprocate the peculiar disposition of French cavalry and artillery on the German frontier by a corresponding measure on the French borders, the German Emperor declined to sanction any such steps. General Moltke's speech, therefore, should be regarded as neither more nor less than a warning that Germany is on her guard, and that she will not allow France to profit by Oriental troubles for the possible pursuit of anti-Teutonic plans. From Paris we hear that the majority of the papers express the opinion that the declarations of Count von Moltke are not to be interpreted in a sense hostile to France. The *Republique Francaise* perceives nothing in the speech but a statement free from any bitterness of the natural and legitimate efforts made by France to re-establish her military position, and considers that Count von Moltke's words far from justify the alarming rumours which have been propagated. The *Soleil* says that no hostile intention appears to animate the speech of the chief of the German staff. The *XIXme Siècle* declares Count von Moltke to be mistaken, and that in mentioning alleged warlike preparations on the part of France he could only have spoken in the heat of debate without reflection. In any case France intends preserving neutrality. The *Figaro* says that to get the credit voted was all that was wanted by Count von Moltke, who is too well acquainted with French military affairs not to be aware that his speech greatly exaggerated matters.

BISHOP CALDWELL has returned to his own Mission at Edeyengoody, where he has laboured so zealously for thirty-six years. On the 3rd of May all were astir with excitement and preparation, quite unusual with the quiet inhabitants of this secluded village. Arches and pandals were erected in various parts of the village, with appropriate mottoes attached to them, on boards covered with red cloth. Whole plantain-trees were cut down and affixed to the posts of the various houses all down the principal street, and also to the trunks of the trees of the beautiful avenue leading into the village. The church also and the bungalow were tastefully decorated with flowers. Nothing could exceed the gay and picturesque appearance which the village presented. The people assembled at a little bridge, on the outskirts of Edeyengoody, all dressed in their best. The native clergy were also there, in their long cassock-like coats, and black sashes. Soon the school children appeared bearing flags and banners in their hands. Just as the sun was rising, the signal of the Bishop's arrival was heard. Those assembled arranged themselves on either side of the road, the school children in front with their banners. As Bishop Caldwell's bandy drew near, the singing commenced, and as he alighted and stepped into the chair which was prepared for him, three cheers rent the air from the large concourse assembled. The chair was then carried by some members of the congregation, and the procession began to move, headed by the schools carrying a large banner. The procession thus went slowly up the principal street, and stopped in front of the bungalow. After this a short, impressive service was held in Church, where Bishop Caldwell delivered his first address as Bishop to his congregation, among whom he has spent the best years of his life. At eleven o'clock, the people reassembled, and after singing a lyric composed for the occasion, presented an address. Bishop Caldwell made a short but touching reply, the substance of which may be written in a few words:—"If any good has been done by me, as you say in the address, let praise be ascribed to God alone, for it was by the knowledge that He gave, and by the thoughts that He gave and by the friends that He raised up for me, that I have been able to accomplish anything. May God Almighty bless these my last days among you, and make them useful to His glory. I ask you to pray for this. I shall have completed my sixty-third year, on the seventh of this month. Very few Europeans have lived to this age in this country. God has been pleased to spare me so long. I do not know how long He will yet continue to spare my life; whatever may be that period, may it be spent in His service and in the promotion of His glory." After this the Bishop made all sit down, and gave the people much interesting and useful information about the places he had recently visited in the North-West Provinces. Then the assembly brok up.

SETTING IN OF THE S. W. MONSOON AT MADRAS.

AT 5.30 P. M., yesterday, the clouds which had been during the afternoon banking up heavily to the N. E. poured a deluge of rain over our dust-covered city, and the surrounding neighbourhood. A very heavy squall of wind accompanied the rain, and lightning flashed vividly at intervals followed by loud peals of thunder. The squall was of short duration, but the force of the wind was so great that much damage was done to the pendals erected on the beach for storing rice, and a large number of bags were saturated by the rain. Hardly a pendal escaped damage, and many have been completely blown down, or as a native graphically described the scene to us "pendals have all sat down, sir." An exciting scene was witnessed from the pier. The surf increased with wonderful rapidity and broke for outside the T-head. Several lighters were alongside discharging cargo, and great exertions were made by the pier master and his deputy to get them unloaded before the storm burst. As each was discharged, the crews immediately took them to the beach; several were swamped in the surf, and the crews had to swim for their lives. One lighter, the last to return from the shipping, made fast her rope to the buoy on the south side of the pier, being unable to get alongside the pier. She had been but a few minutes there, when a heavy surf broke over her and partially filled her. The crew instead of letting go at once, and making for the beach, unfortunately held on. A few rollers settled the boat's fate, washing completely over her, when the rope broke, and she was rapidly driven towards the beach, the crew being washed overboard. Some who appeared good swimmers immediately struck out for the shore, and reached it in safety, but others endeavoured to support themselves by means of broken pieces of the boat and the oars. It was a most exciting and painful scene to the crowd collected on the pier. A catamaram man gallantly went to the rescue of one poor fellow, but before he reached him was washed off the catamaram. The rain now came down in blinding sheets and completely hid the poor fellows struggling in the water from the view of those on the pier. It is reported on the beach that three of the unfortunate men were drowned. Other crews had almost miraculous escapes, having to clamber up the screw piles of the pier as the boats were dashed against the weather side. Three or four cargo boats have been destroyed and the harbour boat was swamped. The lighter in front of Captain Taylor's new pier has also disappeared. The pier itself has also come to grief, the sea end being considerably damaged and the structure evidently much shaken. This morning the high surf flag, forbidding communication between the shipping and the shore, was hoisted at the Master Attendant's flag-staff, and at noon the signal was made, "The weather is suspicious; prepare to put to sea."—*Madras Mail*, May 16.

AN IMPERIAL EURASIAN LEGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ATHENÆUM & DAILY NEWS."

DEAR SIR,—As you have done me the honour to quote extracts from my correspondence with the Government of India, having reference to the employment and future provision for the destitute Eurasians, I can have no hesitation in complying with your request to insert the whole to avoid misapprehension. But as these letters were never intended for publication I hope a generous public will acquit me of egotism in mentioning my own services, as it will be seen that in addressing noblemen in such high authority, as a perfect stranger to them it was necessary to shows one's antecedents.—I am, &c., J. W. WOOLDRIDGE.

Manantody, 11th May 1877.

TO THE MILITARY SECRETARY
TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, VICEROY, &c., &c.
Madras, 13th Dec. 1876.

SIR,—At the period when the position is so critical in Europe, notwithstanding the confidence felt by the nation in Lord Beaconsfield, and Her Majesty's Government, I trust it may not be considered inopportune if I ask you to do me the honour of laying before His Excellency the Viceroy my proposition for the formation of an Eurasian Legion in this country, for service here or in Europe, or any part of the world where they may be required.

England has invariably during all her past European wars had recourse to Foreign Legions, but this was before the assumption of the sovereignty of India by Her Majesty—and although we can bring into the field at present a larger force than has ever yet been assembled, it does not appear from the official reports from the recruiting districts that the number of volunteers offering for service with the army are sufficient to provide for casualties and keep up the efficiency, still less to increase its numbers. Under these circumstances, if my surmises are correct, it is not improbable that recourse may be again had to foreign assistance. But why commit our honour and interests to the care of foreign mercenaries, when a far more reliable element exists amongst Her Majesty's own loyal subjects, who will glory in being permitted to show their devotion to their Sovereign, and shed their best blood in Her defence?

I have made it my business, during a residence of sixteen years in this country, to occupy my leisure hours in the study of this much neglected people, both from personal observation and by communications from different parts of India. Their loyalty is undoubted, their intelligence and integrity testified by their employment in every position of trust, and responsibility, in banks and merchants' offices, in coffee and tea plantations, and as masters and mechanics, as well as in most of the Government offices, and Public Departments. I will vouch for their personal courage. I cannot say that as a rule their bodily proportions are equal to the inhabitants of a Northern climate, but their activity and intelligence will favourably compare with the robust frame of the European; and there are, moreover, thousands who, after a few months' training with regular food and proper exercise, may compete with any soldiers in the world.

These troops I will undertake to make available for all garrison duties in three months, from the date of receiving the Viceroy's orders to that effect, and render them capable of taking the field one month afterwards, provided always, I am supplied with Henry Martini's ready for each man, as he arrives at Regimental Head Quarters.

The cost of raising the German Legion during the Crimean war, (by contract with Major General the Baron de Stutterheim) was £9 per head, for all passed by the Surgeon and attested by a Magistrate at the Camp at Shorncliffe, under my command, or at the Depot at Heligoland; besides which the bounty of £5 was paid by Government to each man on attestation, and a complete kit, valued at £3-15-0,—total £17-15-0.

I was selected by Lord Panmure, then Minister for War, with the approval of His Royal Highness, the late Prince Consort, to organize and command the 1st Brigade, consisting of four Regiments of Infantry each 1,000 strong, and took them to Turkey within three months from the arrival of the first man in camp, the greater portion of whom had never handled a rifle before in their lives. I hope I may here be permitted to remark that subsequently on several occasions, I received the expression of Her Gracious Majesty's approbation. These so-called German Regiments were composed (both officers and men) of very many different nations; in fact there were subjects of almost every European Sovereign, except Russia, although a large majority were Germans. When the Legion was disbanded at the place, I organised from volunteers from different corps three Regiments of German Military Settlers for the Cape of Good Hope, commanding one, and when troops were urgently required from that colony for India during the mutiny, I formed the Yagan Corps, and was stationed at Poona untill disbanded at the conclusion of the war. Previous to the formation of the German Legion, I had served in Portugal and Spain, during the wars of succession with English Legionaries in every capacity of Regimental officer, on the general staff of the army, and the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief; I also organized two Regiments of English for the Queen of Spain, commanding them at 20 years of age. Besides being specially depnted to the command of another, which was in open mutiny, and brought it into order, I have been several times wounded in action, have the decorations of the Tower and Sword, 1st class San Fernando, Laurelled Orders of San Fernando, (only conferred for distinguished service in the field, as in the case of our own V. C.), Charles III., the Medjidie, and several medals for general actions.

I hope His Lordship will be pleased to excuse this long account of myself, as it is necessary to prove that having been all my life engaged in making soldiers out of the most heterogeneous materials, I am competent to judge, perhaps from greater experience than any other officer, of the materials from which good soldiers can be made.

The cost of raising the Eurasian Legion I estimate at £7 a head, which would be expended in the payment of Recruiting Agents, travelling and subsistence, until they arrive at Regimental Head-Quarters, and a suit of fatigue clothing, consisting of a serge blouse and trowsers, a pair of native-made boots, two cotton shirts, and two pairs cotton socks. Thus, as in former Legions, the cost was £17-15 0 per man, by enrolling Eurasians at £7 each, a clean saving of £10-15-0 is effected.

I propose to officer this force from the Royal and Indian Armies and the volunteer corps, except in the junior ranks where all the commissions shall be given to the Indian-born sons of European and Eurasian gentleman. All the senior ranks to be recommended by me, as I shall be held responsible, except in cases in which His Excellency wishes to appoint. The whole force to be under the articles of war and the Mutiny Act, and the Rules and Regulations of Her Majesty's service, the pay and allowance for all ranks the same as in the British army, and the term of enlistment to be "during the war and one year after" at the option of Government, as in all former Legions.

I will undertake to collect the number of men required for the £7 as specified. Should the Government wish, in preference to the complication of accounts for so many different disbursements, all payments to be made through a legion agent appointed by Government, whose voucher shall be the muster roll of the officer commanding each Regiment. But these are details which can be more minutely gone into, if Lord Lytton thinks it advisable to honour me with his commands.

I have long advocated the humanity and necessity of endeavouring to improve the very painful and humiliating position under which the Eurasian population is labouring, but has borne with unexampled patience. The proposition I have the honour of submitting to His Excellency appears to strike at the root of the evil, for it will give a large number immediate and honourable occupation, encourage hope in desponding hearts, and establishing for all a recognized position, superior to the races by whom they are surrounded, and I firmly believe that their disposition being so buoyant and light hearted, the very attempt to improve their social standing would lift them from the depths of misery in which they are now engulphed, and they would prove themselves worthy of the blood from which they sprung. I most fervently hope His Excellency will approve of submitting this to Her Majesty's Government, tending as it may, not only to alleviate the condition of this much neglected offspring of the British race, and thereby obliterate a paragraph in history which future generations may deem hideous, but perhaps relieve an anxiety which may be felt for the increase of the army in case of war, particularly as organization can be carried on in this country at all seasons, whilst in the winter, in Europe, it is almost impracticable.

In making this proposition I am honoured with the confidence and support of the heads of the Eurasian party in this Presidency and represent the enthusiastic voice of the people.

An Act of Parliament was necessary for the embodiment of the Foreign Legion, but I apprehend that if he thinks proper, the order of the Viceroy in Council will be sufficient to enrol this portion of India's contingent, when called upon to assist in the support of the British Empire.

I beg most respectfully to place my services and experience at the disposal of His Excellency, and am ready at any time to wait on him should he reqnire it.

In conclusion, although again obliged to speak of myself, my long residence in this country has in no way impaired my constitution either physically or mentally. I can refer to Lord Napier and Ettrick, to whom I am personally known, and to the Collector of Malabar, in whose collectorate I have principally resided during my sojourn in this country, for my conduct as a gentleman; and for my capacity for organization and command, I can offer no higher reference than to His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge.—I have, &c.,

J. W. WOOLDRIDGE,
Colonel, formerly commanding 1st Brigade,
Her Majesty's German Legion.

APPENDIX.

The Force to consist of three Regiments of Infantry of 1,000 Rank and File to be formed one in each Presidency to be named:—1st, or Bengal Regt., 2nd, or Madras Regt., 3rd, or Bombay Regt., of the Imperial Eurasian Legion.

Supplementary Battalions of each Regiment when required and depots to be established in each Presidency, for the upkeep of the Force at Regimental Head-Quarters to be hereafter decided on. Artillery and Cavalry also on the same conditions, as the Eurasians are excellent and fearless riders.

Terms of enlistments.—During the war, and for one year after, at the option of Government.

Age of Recruits.—Not less than 16 nor above 30 years.

Standard.—Same as British Army, except half inch smaller round the chest.

Officers.—To be selected from the British and Indian Armies and volunteer corps, except for the junior ranks, the Indian-born sons of European and Eurasian gentlemen should be eligible for commissions. All to be gazetted to temporary rank, subject to Her Majesty's pleasure.

Pay and allowances.—The same as in the British Army, except that each officer shall receive on appointment a bonus of two months' full pay for his outfit, and on the disbandment of the Legion a gratuity of six months' pay and allowances shall be given to each officer and man, according to the rank in which he is paid off, and a free passage to the place from whence he came in lieu of all claiming for pension, except in cases of deaths in action or wounds, when the regulations of the army shall be adhered to.

Permission to be granted for the purchase of the discharge of three N. C. Officers for each Regiment, as adjutants, Quarter-Master and Serjeant Major and Musketry Instructors, N. C. officers from the Royal Army to be lent for three months.

Regimental clothing.—To be formed by Government in the usual manner, each officer, N. C. officer, and private, who has a wife and family, a mother or sister depending on him for support, shall be compelled to appropriate a portion of his daily pay for their subsistence, which pay shall be transmitted free of all charges through the Pay-Master by the Government Brigade staff to consist of 1 Brigadier, 1 Brigade Major, 1 Asst. Military Secretary for organization, 1 Aide-de-Camp, 1 Extra A. D. C. in the field, 1 Staff Surgeon Major, and further details when required.

TO COLONEL J. W. WOOLDRIDGE.
Fort William, 9th March, 1877.

SIR,—I have had the honour to lay befor the Right Hon'ble, the Governor General in Council, your letter, dated 13th December 1876, regarding certain proposals for the formation of an Imperial Eurasian Legion. I am directed in reply to state, that prior to the receipt of your letter the subject had received the careful consideration of the Government of India.

I am further to add for your information, that the question of raising special corps of this sort has by a recent decision of the Government of India been deemed impracticable without reducing the strength of the army in other directions, or incurring an extra expenditure incommensurate with any advantage either to the State or to the numbers the measure would effect.—I am, &c.,

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy to the Govt of India.

SHERE ALI AND THE ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having passed upwards of twenty years in military and political employment on our North-West frontier of India, the last eight of which were in supreme charge of the Sind border and of our relations with Beloochistan, perhaps you will kindly permit me space to confirm by the experience I gained in the above position the views entertained by your correspondent "H." in his letter to you of the 17th inst. on the subject of "Shere Ali and Khelat."

Of our impolitic treatment of the present ruler of Afghanistan for some years past there can be no doubt, and that this treatment has led him to generally mistrust our policy was to be expected. But it is only within the last few months, or since the Eastern Question has assumed its present threatening aspect and that a Russian agent has been residing at Cabul, that the Ameer has shown a tendency to active hostility towards us. When the complete anarchy into which Beloochistan had fallen, after the withdrawal of our subsidy from the Khan as well as our agent from Khelat, in 1873, had at last compelled the Indian Government to take the matter into most serious consideration and to choose between the annexation of the country or of a renewal on somewhat more liberal terms of the treaty of 1854, the latter course was most wisely decided upon; and in consequence of this decision we resumed our system of patrolling with small detachments of cavalry that part of Beloochistan intervening between the British and Afghan frontier, for the purpose of affording moral rather than material support to the Khan and his chiefs in the maintenance of the provisions of the treaty. These proceedings, it is reported, have given Shere Ali umbrage and a pretext for hostile preparations. But if such be true, we must look to some other cause than that put forward; as from the year 1854 to 1873 the presence of British troops, in the form of Resident's escorts, or in patrolling up to the northern limits of Beloochistan, was of regular occurrence; and not only were no complaints on this subject urged by Shere Ali or by his predecessor, but the late Noor Mahomed, the former's representative, has assured me in more than one personal interview that the presence of these detachments greatly encouraged and facilitated the trade between Afghanistan and British India, by rendering secure the different commercial routes. Should, however, the residence of a Russian agent at Cabul, as well as the other causes so ably pointed out by your correspondent, have led Shere Ali to believe that the time has arrived for making a final choice between a Russian and an English alliance, and should he have decided upon the former, then I can understand that the renewal of our treaty with Khelat and the reappearance of our patrols above the Bolan Pass have prompted the feeling now said to exist towards us on the part of the Ameer. That the consolidation of British influence in Beloochistan, the construction of a railroad to the foot of the Bolan, and the command of that important pass by us, with the power of assembling above it a British force at a short notice, would be most embarrassing to Russian designs as also to Shere Ali, should he have decided to caste his lot with that Power, there can be no doubt; and every effort will be made to compel us to return to our old policy of "masterly inactivity." But to do so would be a sign of criminal weakness on our part. The Kyber Pass is now to all intents and purposes closed to us, and to permit the Bolan to fail also into the hands of our enemies, and for us to be thus blockaded within the limits of India, would be a fatal error and ruinous to our prestige. On the other hand, nothing but the greatest possible emergency should induce us to enter Afghanistan either from Khelat or from Peshawur; but we must hope that by steadily increasing our influence in Beloochistan we may gradually extend that influence among the Afghans without any direct interference with them or with their country, and thus induce this people to look upon us as friends in a position really able to assist them in case of need, and by these means prevent them, if not too late, from following the example set by Persia, and becoming another tool for the furtherance of Russian designs.

What we really require at the present crisis is the ablest political officer we possess in India to represent our interests at Khelat, whose presence, while holding out every encouragement and good will towards the Afghans and their ruler, shall at the same time show them that it is our fixed determination to maintain our present policy with regard to Beloochistan, for the sake both of our own interests and for the advantage and with the willing assent of a neighbouring country with whose ruler and people we have for many years held the most peaceful and friendly relations.—Your obedient servant,

HENRY GREEN.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

ALTHOUGH it is generally understood that the Russian Navy is inferior to the Turkish, it must be allowed that, were the war vessels of Russia united, their strength is far from contemptible. But, from the situation of the Russian Empire, the active portion of the fleet is necessarily divided into two portions—one stationed in the Baltic, and the other in the Black Sea. The former is by far the more formidable, consisting of 77 ships of various descriptions, with 6 Admirals, 911 Officers, 110 Midshipmen, and about 7,000 Seamen; but at present the ice has securely locked up this Fleet in harbour, and the majority of the Crews are snugly ensconced in barracks at St. Petersburg, where they will be compelled to stay till the end of May. From the latest official returns received the Black Sea Squadron consists of nine vessels, with 320 officers and about 3,000 seamen—a very small force to oppose to the well-equipped Navy commanded by Hobart Pasha. The total number of ironclads in the Russian Navy is stated to be 29; but of this number five are not in a condition to put to sea; and of the others a considerable proportion are only fit for coast or harbour service. The particulars of the Fleet are as follows:—

BROADSIDE SHIPS, WITH WOODEN HULLS.

Petropaulovsk ...	... 20 guns	6,000	tons measurement.
Sevastopol	... ... 16 "	6,000	"
Pervenitz...	... ... 26 "	3,500	"
Ne-tron-menyal...	... 16 "	3,500	"
Keemel ...	... ... 26 "	3 500	"
Knaz Pogharski...	... 8 "	4,500	"

MONITORS.

Charodayka ...	with 2 turrets	2 guns in each turret.
Roosalka ..	... " 2 "	2 "
Smertch ...	... " 2 "	2 "
Ecinvrog....	... " 1 "	2 "
Strelitz ...	... " 1 "	2 "
Uragan ...	... " 1 "	2 "
Koldoon ...	... " 1 "	2 "
Peroon ...	... " 1 "	2 "
Veshoon ...	... " 1 "	2 "
Bronenosetz	... " 1 "	2 "
Lava ...	... " 1 "	2 "
Teefoon ...	... " 1 "	2 "

TURRET SHIPS.

Admiral Lazeroff	... 4 guns	3,430	tons measurement.
Admiral Grieg...	... 4 "	3,430	"
Admiral Chicagoff	... 6 "	3,430	"
Admiral Spiridoff	... 6 "	3,430	"
Novgorod (circular ship) 2	"	2,500	"

The above are all armed with Krupp guns, and bear armour varying from 4½ to 9 inches in thickness. The vessels at present incomplete comprise three broadside ships—the Duke of Edinburgh, the General Admiral, and the Knaz Minim; one circular vessel or "Popoffka," for service in the Black Sea, named after its designer, the Admiral Popoff; and one turret ship, the much dreaded Peter the Great, whose performances hitherto have not come up to what was anticipated. In addition to these vessels, Russia has squadrons on the Caspian Sea and the Vistula; a Siberian Fleet, a White Sea squadron, and a flotilla on the Sea of Aral, comprising 52 craft of all classes, with about 250 Officers and 3,000 Seamen; but, as none of these ships will be available in the coming struggle, they may be left out of any calculation of the Naval strength of the Empire. One peculiarity of the Russian Navy is, that there are no Marines; the military, as well as the Nautical, duties of every man-of-war being performed by the Sailors. There are a large number of merchant steamers at Odessa and other Ports on the Black Sea which might be utilised as cruisers, and if armed with two or three guns, of which there is no lack at Nicolaiev, the arsenal of Southern Russia, they would be able to do good service against the old Turkish transports with which Abdul Kerim proposes to throw a force into the Caucasus. The Russian Government have spent a large sum on torpedoes, which they have procured from America and Germany. Unlike most other nations, they employ dynamite instead of gun-cotton for the charge.

There is evidently a feeling on the part of Russia that this war will not be confined to the Black Sea and its neighbourhood, for extensive preparations have been made for arming the forts at Kronstadt. During the winter the arsenals at Petrozavadosk, on Lake Onega, have been fully employed; and it is stated that a large number of heavy guns are ready to be mounted on these fortifications as soon as the disappearance of the ice will render the Gulf of Finland navigable.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

As the Turkish Navy may be expected to take a very important share in the war, it may be interesting to see of what *materiel* it is composed. There are at present 15 ironclads ready for active service, two nearly completed, and two building. In addition to these vessels Hobart Pasha has under his command 14 monitors for coast and river service, which will be able to do good work in hindering the Russian army from crossing the Danube. Of the 15 ironclads, seven are frigates and eight corvettes; they are all armed with Armstrong breech-loaders. The particulars of the fleet are as follows:—

FRIGATES.

Massoodieh..............	14 guns ...	7,200	horse power.
Musrettieh	12 guns ...	800	"
Aziz eh	16 guns ...	3,050	"
Osmanieh	16 guns ...	3,050	"
Orkanieh	16 guns ...	3,050	"
Mah-mudieh	16 guns ...	3,050	"
Ashar-i-Tefzik	8 guns ...	3,568	"

CORVETTES.

Mahaden-Hair	4 guns ...	3,250	"
Feth-i-Bulend	4 guns ...	3,250	"
Idaladieh................	5 guns ...	300	"
Aoni-Illah	4 guns ...	400	"
Aschar Chefket	5 guns ...	300	"
Neduh-im-Shefket........	5 guns ...	350	"
Luft-i-Dchelik	5 guns ...	220	"
Hifs-e-Rhaman	5 guns ...	200	"

The crew of each of the frigates has recently been raised to the war strength of 640 men. The corvettes have each about 250 men. These men are obtained from the Turkish coast provinces, in which Naval service is now obligatory. The term of service is seven years, supplemented by five years in the Redif or Reserve, which is now called out. The total number of Seamen is stated at 50,000.

In addition to its fighting ships, Turkey has a long list of vessels available for the transport of troops. She possesses three old wooden liners, mounting an aggregate of 254 old-fashioned guns; five wooden frigates and seven corvettes, with some 300 guns, besides 21 smaller craft with about 80 guns; all of these are screw steamers. There are also four paddle corvettes, mounting four guns each, three large sailing cruisers with an aggregate of eight guns; and 22 avisos or despatch boats, carrying 61 guns in all. Of these last, however, a large number are very old, and hardly seaworthy. There are also three Royal yachts of great speed which might be utilised as despatch boats, and five old transports mounting two or three guns each. In addition to this Turkey has 29 large steamers belonging to companies or to private individuals.

THE SPANISH BULL-RING.

(*The Standard Correspondent.*)

MADRID, April 18.

A HORRIBLE scene took place on Sunday in the bull-ring, in the presence of the Royal family and of the most numerous gathering of these season. King Alfonso had asked the Archduke Regnier of Austria to be present with the Archduchess at the national game in the Plaza de Toros. His Majesty, with the Austrian Prince, drove straight to they ring, accompanied by the Duke of Sesto, Count Morphy, and other members of the Royal household. The princess of Asturias, after taking the Archduchess to the popular concert early in the afternoon, also drove out to join the king in an open carriage, with postillions and outriders, *à la Daumont*. The day was splendid, and the entire road from the Puerta del Sol to the bull-ring was filled by innumerable vehicles carrying the amateurs. The foot-path was crowded by the humbler *aficionadas* hurrying away as fast as they could, and jostling each other with true Spanish *bonhommie*.

Many families had their carriages ready at the door of the Sunday concert, to leave in time, if possible, to see the first bull, and not a few sacrificed the hearing of the March in *Tannhauser* to join the stream of human beings pouring past the Alcala Gate. Those ladies of the upper classes who intended to go to the bull fight were conspicuous in the white mantilla and bright-coloured bodices, which are the last remains of the old national Manola costume. In many splendid carriages were seen the leading families of the official society and of the nobility speeding away to the Ring, and the route presented the lively and cheerful scene so common on Sunday afternoons during the spring in Madrid. Spring indeed is now fairly bursting out in the bright foliage of the retiro, in the flowers, on the bushes of the gardens, in the delightful scent of orange blossoms and lilacs, which comes across the air with the first cool breezes of April. The bleak and melancholy scenery of the environs of Madrid looks bright at this season and even cheerful, before the rays of the sun come down to destroy every sign of freshness and cast over the landscape that dull brown colour and those lurid tints which are the characteristic features of the dreary plains of Castille. The bull fights never begin before April because heat is thought necessary to increase the vigour of the *toros*. Only three Sundays ago I believe the Plaza was opened for the first meet, and every "Corrida" has been marked this year by some accident. One bullfighter of some renown got disabled owing to a wound in the hand, and several hairbreadth escapes have been placed on record. The impresario of the popular amazement had, for reasons unknown, not been able to secure more than one of the famed masters of the art, and the public bitterly complained that the other two espadas were by no means equal to their favourite Frascuelo. I mentioned his name among the celebrities of the ring in my narrative of the Seville fight, and he was doomed to be the hero of Sunday's catastrophe.

Frascuelo is one of the youngest men in his profession. Born in 1844, he had displayed from boyhood great daring and uncommon agility in pursuit of his dangerous calling. He was not quite so much a favourite in Andalusia, the classical land of *toros* where the connoiseurs blamed his style and would not allow that he could be placed on a par with Lazartizot, Cuchares, and el Tato. Anyhow, his fame was great, and the *aficionadas* of Madrid generally greeted him with a cheer when he advanced hat in hand to salute the president of the ring, quite a modern *ave Cæsar morituri te salutant*, before he faced the bull. In the course of his career Frascuelo had often been in great danger of his life. Twice seriously hurt, several times wounded, often warned against his reckless habits of courting peril, spurning even in many cases the rules of his profession, ever apt to ravish from his competitors the applause of the multitude, every feat of his was always saluted, not only with applause, but by showers of cigars, and the most enthusiastic would throw their hats at his feet. In personal appearance he was a handsomely and strong-built man, above middle height. In his magnificent costume, closely fitting, to display the graceful limbs and powerful sinews of this modern gladiator, Frascuelo excited admiration, and fault only could be found in the low forehead and dull eyes of the bullfighter. On Sunday, it was his lot to kill the first bull, and he accomplished this work not very creditably, but his admirers nevertheless cheered him. Then, according to the rules of the ring he ought to have remained inactive until his turn came, and again if any extraordinary rescue was to be attempted it was the duty of the next espada to dash out cloak in hand whenever a picador was exposed to the bull. Frascuelo, however, never could resist the temptation of courting frantic applause for some daring feat of agility, and thus it was that he met his fate.

A bull had knocked over in succession two picadors and disposed of their horses, when a third tumble called for the assistance of the cuadrilla. The bull was a large and ugly beast, with long sharp horns, and he was in the habit of returning to goad his fallen foes. Seeing him menace the picador lying helpless under the horse, Hermosilla, as was his duty, sprang to the rescue, closely followed by Frascuelo. Either would have sufficed to draw off the incensed animal, made rabid at the sight of the glaring *capas*. The two bullfighters got too close to one another and caused in their feints a moment of pause, which enabled the bull to come at them like lightning with head lowered. Hermosilla managed to escape, but Frascuelo was caught from behind and raised off the ground, shaken on the horn, which had entered his thigh, and then again gored. The others hurried up to the rescue, and drew off the bull which was on the point of again goring the wounded man. The whole scene had lasted but a few seconds, and a loud cry of horror burst from every part of the ring. Everybody sprang to their feet, from King Alfonso in the Royal box to the lowest rabble down near the barriers. Shrieks of anguish burst from the women, whilst others covered their faces with their hands or fans. Men of every rank and age could not refrain from uttering expressions of dismay and consternation, which were again renewed when the wretched sufferer, after rising to his feet, staggered a few steps and fell down pale and covered with blood, which streamed over his brilliant costume. The guards and soldiers had much trouble in keeping the people from rushing into the ring and going from the galleries towards the door at which the wounded man had been carried out by the attendants. The confusion lasted some time, and no one cared much for the bull or his tormentors, who went on relentlessly and sternly in their brutal struggle. The one and sole pre-occupation of all was Frascuelo, and people awaited with anxiety the verdict of the doctors.

King Alfonso, the Princess of the Asturias, and the Austrian Princes, were much moved at this horrible catastrophe—so much so that the Archduchess nearly fainted and had to depart. The King sent down his master of the horse to inquire into the state of the fallen bullfighter. He had been carried to the temporary hospital which is in the outer part of the ring close to the stables and to the charnel house where the horses and bulls are dragged out after each corrida. There, in a small room, not very well lighted up, are several beds and a medicine chest with the surgical instruments necessary for any emergency. There also are always waiting a doctor and a priest. Close by there is a small altar, with chandeliers and a crucifix, upon which the dying bullfighter can cast his last glance as the minister of his faith pronounces absolution and pardon over the sufferer. Frascuelo was conducted, or rather carried, thither, and several medical men gathered around him. They at once pronounced the wounds—three in number—to be very serious, as the horn had penetrated eight inches into the thigh and two inches into the perineal region. The loss of blood was great, and the doctors advised that the patient should be taken home at once on a litter. The news was carried out into the ring, and the people felt relief at the idea that Frascuelo was not dead. Numbers went out to see him as he was borne away by four of his friends and followed by hundreds of sympathisers. Stretched out at full length on the litter the unfortunate torero looked pale and ghastly but quite composed, and begged to have a few cigarettes, which he smoked all the way home. The melancholy procession went along the road to the modest house in Calle Jacometrezo, where the wife and children, and mother also, of the bullfighter were anxiously expecting his return. Friends had hastened on in front to warn them and who can fancy the agony of anguish and pain of those miserable relations when the litter was borne up the narrow stairs, not without trouble. Eye-witnesses told me that when Frascuelo was laid down in his own room, before he could be removed to his bed from the litter, the poor wife sprang up and clasped her arms round the wounded man whilst his poor little children had to be taken away. The medical men ordered him to be left alone and in perfect quiet, so much so that none but his family were allowed into his room. The character of the wounds and the fact of injuries from the horns of bulls invariably leading in such cases to gangrene make most people think the result will be fatal. Frascuelo has the best advice in Madrid, and it is curious to observe the marks of sympathy lavished on him. It will hardly seem credible, but among those who went to inquire after his condition I saw the Chamberlain, in the name of the King, and among the names written down on a book for that purpose were one-third of the grandees of Spain, generals, ambassadors, deputies, governors, artists, writers, and many ladies of rank. I will only mention the Dukes of Sexto, of Viraguas, of Fernan Nunez; General Pavia, Governors of Madrid and Castille, young Prim, Cordoba and hosts of others. Telegrams have poured in by dozens from the provinces and from celebrated bullfighters, his former rivals. The house is literally besieged by people of all ranks, whom the police are obliged to ask to move on and not obstruct the traffic, as carriages are driving up every moment to set down the more distinguished sympathisers. Eight hundred people called and left their names before midnight on the day of the accident, and nearly four thousand have already enrolled their signatures in the list. It is no exaggeration to say that Frascuelo enjoys more attention now in Madrid than even the telegrams from the East. Such being in respect to bull-fights the tendency of opinion in Spain, it is hardly possible that those who criticise the barbarous amusement would be granted a hearing. The *Epoca*, chief among Conservative papers, remarks upon the sad effects of this cruel pastime, but it comes to the conclusion that at present legislation could no more reform it than the wits Charles III. did by his edicts in last century. Direcly after his death the bull-fight mania grew to the zenith of its popularity and splendour in Spain. This lamentable accident has only been an occasion to display the deep-rooted sympathies of every class of society for the Plaza de Toros, and many Spaniards tell me that the ring is sure this season to be more crowded than ever. Already the impresario has informed the public through the press that a famed espada will succeed to Frascuelo, and next Sunday the crowd will soon forget the wretched man who is now dying in his darkened room of the Calle Jacometrezo.

THE FULLER CASE.

Naini Tal, 15th August 1876.

From B. W. Colvin, Esq., Offg. Secy to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, to the Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to your letter No. 1098, dated 7th July last, I am directed to forward the enclosed letter addressed by the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, to the Government of India, regarding the case of Regina *vs*. Fuller.

2. With advertence to its para. 35 I am desired by the Officiating Lieutenant Governor to say that he has reason to believe that the favourable opinion of Mr. Leeds' general character and qualifications which is expressed by the High Court was also held by his predecessor.

3. Mr. Leeds has already during the present month been once passed over for the charge of a district in compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter under reply.

In view of this and of the recommendation in his behalf which has been submitted by the High Court, Sir George Couper would be glad if His Excellency the Governor General in Council should see fit to reconsider the orders which have passed regarding him and to relieve him of the disqualification which at present operates as a bar to his promotion for the next year to come.

From W. Tyrrell, Esq., Registrar High Court, N. W. Provinces, to the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, dated Allahabad, the 5th August 1876.

The High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces has observed in the *Gazette of India* a letter addressed by you to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, dated Simla, July 7th, 1876, of which it has recently been favoured with a copy through the Local Government.

2. In that letter you inform the Local Government that His Excellency in Council has been pleased to pass a grave censure on the High Court, and to condemn and visit with a severe punishment a Magistrate subordinate to the Court. You point out at the same time the course which in the discharge of his judicial duties the Magistrate should have pursued, and thus suggest the inference that the High Court is blamble for its ommission to issue similar directions.

While it entertains all due respect for the high authority you represent, the High Court desires to submit the following observations for the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

3. The procedure adopted by His Excellency in Council gives rise to most important questions touching the position of the High Courts of Judicature in reference to the executive authority of His Excellency in Council.

4. In establishing Supreme Courts of Judicature in the Presidency Towns the Sovereign delegated his inherent powers for the administration of justice to tribunals which, in the exercise of the functions committed to them, were to be generally independent of the executive.

5. When Parliament empowered Her Imperial Majesty to substitute for the Supreme and Sadr Courts High Courts of Judicature, it was its intention to provide for the creation in those parts of British India to which Her Imperial Majesty might be advised the privilege could be conceded, of independent tribunals, similiar to those which had theretofore exercised Jurisdiction in the Presidency Towns.

The Statute 24 and 25 vic, c. 104, which gave effect to this purpose, declares that the Judges of the High Courts shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure; and confers on the Governor-General in Council, or the Governors in Council, as the case may be, no other powers in respect of the appointment or removal of Judges than the power to receive their resignations, and to make temporary appointments to vacancies in the Court until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

The 9th Section enacts that each of the High Courts to be established thereunder shall have and exercise all such civil, criminal, &c., jurisdiction, and all such powers and authority in relation to the administration of justice as Her Majesty may by Her Letters Patent direct, but subject to such limitations as are prescribed thereby; and that save as by Her Letters Patent may be otherwise directed, and subject and without prejudice to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council, &c., the High Courts shall have and exercise all jurisdiction and every power and authority whatsoever in any manner vested in any of the Courts abolished under the Act, &c. By the 15th Section of the same Statute it is declared that the High Courts shall have superintendence over all Courts which may be subject to its appellate jurisdiction, and power to make general rules for regulating practice and procedure of the subordinate courts, to prescribe forms and to settle tables of fees, provided that such general rules, forms and tables are not inconsistent with the provisions of any law in force, and shall, before they are issued, have received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

6. The Letters Patent creating the High Court for the North-Western Provinces do not subject the High Court to the executive power of the Governor-General in Council further than by declaring Her Majesty's pleasure that the Court shall comply with such requisitions as may be made by the Government for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as the Government may deem proper.

7. Seeing, then, that the Judges of the High Court derive their powers immediately from Her Imperial Majesty and from Parliament and are directly responsible to the supreme authority of Her Imperial Majesty for the proper discharge of the functions committed to them, the first question that arises is—whether they are subject to the executive power of His Excellency in Council further than is declared by the Statute or by the Letters Patent, and whether it is within the province of His Excellency in Council in a published resolution to approve of or condemn the action of the Court in any matter which falls clearly within the functions committed to the Court.

8. The next question that arises is—whether, in distinctly conferring on the Court all such powers and authority for and in relation to the administration of justice within the territory subject to its jurisdiction, as Her Majesty might by Her Letters Patent direct, save as might be thereby expressly limited and subject to the legislative powers of the Governor-General in Council, and in committing to the Court superintendence over all courts subordinate to its appellate jurisdiction, it was not the intention of Parliament to exclude the executive authority from such functions, and consequently whether it is not beyond the competency of any authority other than the High Court to instruct the subordinate courts touching the conduct of their judicial duties.

The Court must not be understood as questioning the competency of His Excellency in Council to notice and punish misconduct on the part of an officer of a subordinate court, though it ventures to think this power might be more fairly exercised after reference to the High Court to which the officer is subordinate; but it is submitted that in the exercise of this power regard should be had to the peculiar functions committed to the High Court and any declaration avoided as to the law which should have been administered or procedure which should have been adopted in a particular instance, seeing that proceeding from so high an authority any such declaration could not but influence the subordinate courts in other cases.

If it be competent to any other authority than the High Court to exercise such functions conflicting directions may confuse the subordinate courts and impede the administration of justice.

9. The Court believed that this important distinction between the functions of the Executive Government and the High Court had in a measure been recently recognized by the Governor-General in Council in the sense for which it now contends, on the occasion of a reference made at the instance of the Court by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir when holding the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

10. But assuming that the action of His Excellency in Council is within his high prerogative, the Court cannot but regret that no intimation was conveyed to it of the intention of His Excellency in Council to take action, and no opportunity afforded it for explanation or statement before the publication of your letter in the *Gazette*. The course pursued has obliged the Court to invest the vindication of its office with an appearance of protest, which the high respect it owes to His Excellency in Council would have induced it on any less grave occasion to avoid. Having regard to the source from which its functions are derived, the Court submits it was entitled to expect an opportunity of addressing His Excellency in Council before the publication of a resolution which cannot but impair its authority.

11. The case of the Crown *vs*. Fuller was, it is believed, first brought to the notice of the Government of India by the published translation of extracts from the vernacular press. These translated extracts are not furnished to the Court, and the first intimation which the Court received of the proceeding in the Crown *vs*. Fuller was contained in two letters from the Secretary to the Local Government. In the first letter it was mentioned that the case had attracted the attention of the Government of India, and it was suggested the Judges might wish to see the papers; and in the second letter the record was enclosed, and the opinion of the judges requested by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to the adequacy of the sentence.

12. Some of the Judges doubted whether they ought to express an opinion on a question which it was competent to the Government to bring formally before them by motion in Court. But as a matter of courtesy, and in the belief that the Local Government was acting in concert with the Government of India, the record was submitted to each of the five Judges who constitute the Court, and a unanimous opinion was recorded that the sentence though lighter than the Court would have been disposed to inflict, was under the circumstances not specially open to objection, and therefore did not call for interference. This opinion was communicated to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

13. His Excellency in Council expresses his regret that the Court should have considered its duties and responsibilities in this matter were adequately fulfilled by the expression of such an opinion.

14. The Court may allow it would more properly have discharged its duty had it pointed out to the Government that, if doubt were entertained of the propriety of the sentence, it should be moved to exercise its powers of revision by one of the three law officers appointed to represent the Government in the High Court. The procedure adopted deprived the Court of the advantage of hearing the arguments of the law officers of the Crown.

15. It is doubtless within the competency of the Court of its own motion to call for and revise the proceedings of the subordinate courts, and it not unfrequently exercises this power, although for reasons which are obvious it is at all times chary of interfering to enhance sentences passed by the subordinate courts, but it also permits parties to the proceedings to move it to exercise its powers of revision. It is submitted that it would be more convenient if, when the Government which is a party to every criminal proceeding, is alive to any apparent defect in the administration of criminal justice, it moved the Court through its law officers to call for the proceedings, and, if necessary, to correct them in revision.

16. When, however, the Court at the instance of the Government had perused the record, and had arrived at the opinion that on the facts found by the Magistrate (facts which His Excellency in Council admits to have been correctly found) the sentence was inadequate, but no so inadequate as to call for interference, the Court fails to perceive that in abstaining from further action it showed itself insensible of its duties or responsibilities.

Whilst giving, as it is at all times prepared to do, the fullest consideration to the opinion of His Excellency in Council on the adequacy of the punishments awarded by the Courts in any class of cases, the Court is assured His Excellency in Council will admit that any court (superior or subordinate) would violate its duty if in any particular case it suffered its own convictions as to the sentence which the ends of justice required it to pronounce, to be overridden by any other consideration.

17. In view of the stricture publicly passed on the course pursued by the Court, the Court feels it due to itself to explain its opinions as to the duties of a Magistrate and the law which in such cases as that of the Crown *vs*. Fuller he is bound to administer.

The 196th Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure declares in what cases a Magistrate is to make a commitment. The Court reads this section and instructs the subordinate courts—that a Magistrate is to commit an accused person only when *he is satisfied* from evidence which appears to him fairly trustworthy that there is a *prima facie* case against the accused that he has committed an offence triable exclusively by the Sessions Court, or High Court, or an offence which *in the opinion of the Magistrate* he himself is not competent to visit with an adequate sentence. Where then a Magistrate, acting in good faith, gives effect to his own convictions he simply does his duty, however unwisely, in dealing with the accused himself. If a Magistrate were to commit an accused person without being satisfied there were grounds or cause for the commitment, he would be guilty of a breach of duty and of an injustice for which there is no remedy. On the other hand, if he has through an error of judgment failed to commit an accused person when he should have committed him, or passed on an accused person an inadequate sentence, the law provides for the revision of his proceedings.

18. But the Court is constrained to inform His Excellency in Council it could not direct the subordinate courts that, on the facts disclosed by credible evidence in Fuller's case, it would be the duty of a Magistrate to commit an accused person either on a charge of culpable homicide or of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

19. With some additions and one slight alteration those facts are correctly stated in the second paragraph of your letter. Katwaroo, the deceased, was a well developed and muscular man. Fuller struck him twice on the head and face with his open hand, and seized him by the scalp-lock. Katwaroo fell to the ground, whether of his own accord or by reason of force exerted by Fuller, the evidence leaves doubtful. He then rose and ran into an adjoining compound, a distance of two hundred or three hundred yards, where he again fell down. In the report of the *post-mortem* examination Dr. Christison records that there were no external marks of violence, that the spleen was ruptured on its inner surface, and that "the cause of death was probably a fall or a blow over the spleen," and that a slight injury might be sufficient to cause this result. On cross-examination in the Magistrate's Court Dr. Christison deposed that, in his opinion a man receiving so serious an injury of the spleen as that he had described would have been unable to do anything in the way of exertion afterwards, as he would be rapidly weakned by the loss of blood, and that he should not have expected a man to be able to run two hundred or three hundred yards after receiving the injury described.

20. It also appears from the record that the Magistrate was careful to enquire of all the witnesses whether Fuller was in the habit of striking his servants. The coachman, who had been in Fuller's service for fourteen months, swore that Fuller had not during that period on any other occasion beaten any of his servants.

21. On referring to the Court's letter in answer to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, it will be seen that the Court so expressed itself as to leave it open whether the fall in Fuller's compound, which the Court considered the more probable cause of death (for it was not shown that Fuller had struck the deceased over the spleen) was the direct or indirect result of the assault, and that the Court adverted to the medical evidence showing that the injury might have been occasioned by moderate violence or by a fall. But assuming the injury to the spleen was the direct result of the act of Fuller the Court would be unable to hold that under the circumstances Fuller could by the law of India have been convicted, or properly placed on his trial for either of the grave offences suggested in the 7th para of your letter.

22. The law of India relating to offences against the person differs materially from the law of England. Under the law of England a man who commits an lawful act, and in the commission of such act involuntarily causes death, is guilty of murder if the unlawful act be a felony or what is known to the law as a *malum in se*: and he is guilty of manslaughter if death ensues from any other wrongful act committed without justification or excuse.

The framers of the Indian Penal Code denounced these principles of the law of England as unworthy of enlightened legislation. Speaking generally (for there are exceptions) they proceeded on the principle that a man should be held criminally responsible only for such results of his act as he intended or knew to be probable.

23. To take the case suggested by Lord Macaulay. If a man whilst stealing a handkerchief from a pocket accidentally caused the explosion of a loaded pistol which the owner for the handkerchief carried without the knowledge of the thief, and in consequence of such explosion the owner was shot and died, the thief would by the law of England be punishable for murder, while by the law of India he could only be convicted of theft. To take another case. If a man while shooting deer without leave in another's park in sport—without any feloneous intent, and after having taken every reasonable precaution to avoid injury to by-standers—by his shot kills a by-stander and a deer, he is by the law of England amenable to a charge of manslaughter; whereas by the law of India he is amenable only to a charge of mischief in killing the animal.

24. By the law of India as by the law of England, a person causing bodily injury to another who is labouring under a disorder, disease or bodily infirmity, and thereby *accelerating* the death of that other, is deemed to have "caused his death." Nevertheless, every causing of death does not amount to the offence of culpable homicide. Unless it be proved that a person who has caused the death of another caused death with the intention—

(1) to cause death;
(2) to cause bodily injury likely to cause death;
(3) to cause such bodily injury as he knew to be likely to cause death to the person to whom the harm is done;
or (4) to cause bodily injury to any person sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death;
or with the knowledge—
(5) That he was likely by his act to cause death;
or (6) that his act was so eminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death—the person who has caused death cannot by the law of India be convicted of culpable homicide of either description.—[*Note on the amendment of the Penal Code by the Honourable J. F. Stephen.*]

25. Nor can a person be convicted of the offence of *voluntarily* causing grievous hurt, unless it be proved that he caused one of the descriptions of hurt defined in the Code as grievous hurt either by means whereby he intended to cause such hurt or by means which at the time of employing those means he knew or had reason to believe to be likely to cause it.—(Indian Penal Code, Section 39.)

26. In Fuller's case there was no evidence that he had comitted any of the kinds of hurt defined in the Code as grievous hurt; and although a person is by law presumed to know and to intend the ordinary and probable result his acts, the result could hardly be declared ordinary or

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probable; while the circumstances rebutted the presumption or knowledge to commit either culpable homicide or grievous hurt.

27. If it be held that, because disease of the spleen is not uncommon in this country, and because when persons are afflicted with the disease in a particular form death may result from very slight violence, therefore every person must be presumed to know that in striking a native he is likely to cause death, it follows that every person, as well native as European, who strikes a native is amenable to a far more serious charge than that under which such offences are now usually punished.

The Court, in view of the consequences, does not find itself justified in directing the subordinate courts to adopt a presumption which the infrequency of a fatal result does not appear to warrant.

28. Your letter contains no allusion to the 304th Section of the Indian Penal Code, enacted in 1873, which renders a person criminally responsible when death results from his rash or negligent act. It is presumed that this provision of the law did not appear applicable, and with this view the Court is disposed to agree.

29. A section drafted in 1870 which provided for the punishment of illegal killing, and defined that offence as the causing of death by an illegal act in cases other than those which constitute culpable homicide, would have met the circumstances assumed in Fuller's case; but the section was withdrawn or rejected in Committee, and it is clearly opposed to the principles on which the Code was framed.

30. In the opinion of the Court, Fuller, although he caused hurt and more than hurt, only intended to cause hurt, and only used means which he knew, or had reason to believe, to be likely to cause such hurt. He was therefore properly convicted of voluntarily causing hurt without adequate provocation.

31. In the view taken by the Court of the law it is bound to administer that ordinarily an accused person is liable to punishment only for such results as he intended or knew to be probable, the Court could not direct the subordinate courts that on such facts as were disclosed in Fuller's case a heavier sentence should have been imposed than a Magistrate is competent to pass on a European British subject, namely, rigorous imprisonment for three months and a fine of Rs. 1,000, nor that a much lighter punishment, than a Magistrate is competent to inflict, would not have satisfied justice.

32. Furthermore, the Court would be unable, in the view it entertains of the law, to direct the subordinate courts that in awarding the punishment of fine they should regard the compensation due to those who are indirectly injured by the commission of an offence.

The Court admits that a Magistrate may properly consider whether compensation has been voluntarily made by the offender, because such an act is an indication of contrition. But even in this respect the Magistrate must exercise judgment, otherwise it would be competent for the rich to secure a partial immunity from the consequences of their offences. But where no compensation has been voluntarily made, it is the duty of the Magistrate in imposing a fine to have regard only to the ends of justice (that is to say, the deterring others from the commission of the offence) and the means of the offender. The 308th Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not convert a Court of criminal justice into a forum for granting civil relief. When the Magistrate has determined the amount of the fine he should impose in view of the considerations above-mentioned he is empowered to order the payment "to the complainant or the party injured," or both, of the whole or a part of the fine as compensation for the expenses of the prosecution, or for the offence, and "in any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter" the Court must take into account the sum so awarded.

33. But the relations of Katwaroo were not left without a remedy inasmuch as the Indian Act XIII. of 1855 allows the wife, husband, parent and child of a person whose death has been caused by a wrongful act to maintain a suit and recover damages in respect thereof.

34. In determining what degree of punishment is required in the interest of the public, the Court is accustomed to consider whether an offence is increasing or decreasing prevalence. The circumstance that the class of offence which evoked the indignation of His Excellency in Council is dying out argues that the sentences heretofore awarded by the Courts have not proved insufficient for the ends of justice. The Court desires to assure His Excellency in Council that it views such offences with as much abhorrence as has been expressed by the Government of India, and that should necessity be shown it will not be slow to avail itself to the utmost of the powers confided to it for their repression, and to point out to the subordinate courts that severity has become a duty.

35. The Court is constrained to express its apprehension that the imposition on a Magistrate of a severe penalty for what in any view was a mere error of judgment in a single instance, is calculated to deter from the impartial discharge of their duty all those officers who are dependent on the executive for their advancement. The Court, therefore, ventures to solicit His Excellency in Council to reconsider the orders passed on the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Leeds—an officer who during a long service has by his ability and diligence earned the respect of the High Court, and it is believed the confidence of the Local Government, and whose action could not but have been influenced by the views of the law entertained by the Court to which he is subordinate.

36. Should His Excellency in Council be unable to resolve the questions suggested in the 2nd to 10th and 15th paras. of this letter in a sense favourable to the independence and authority of the High Courts, the Court prays that the points raised may be referred for the consideration and orders of the Most Noble the Principal Secretary of State for India.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company was held on Friday last at Edinburgh, and the report presented thereat to the shareholders will be found in another part of our columns. The accounts are made up in a form which prevents our comparing the figures with last year's, but as they appear they are eminently satisfactory. It is to be regretted that some difficulty (we presume) in adjusting the complicated and world wide transactions of the company does not permit the accounts to be prepared for the annual meeting in the form prescribed by the Act of Parliament. The critic is somewhat embarrassed by this, and the company suffers accordingly.

The facts conveyed by the report as it stands reveal such a prosperous state of things that perhaps the directors feel they can dispense with criticism, but the managers should not endorse this sentiment. Until a company is not merely in the front rank like the North British and Mercantile, but far ahead of every other institution on every point, no advantage should be thrown away. The publication of the accounts in the form prescribed by the Act is a distinct advantage to all powerful and prosperous offices. It will take some years yet, however, we presume, before this fact sinks deeply into the minds of British managers, especially of the older and more wealthy corporations. Let us now look at the figures in the report. We find the net fire premiums for 1876 within £2,300 of 1875, while the gross premiums were £13,000 in excess of last year, which proves that the business has been really larger, but also that more was given off in reassurances. The amount of one-third of the premiums having been set aside for the reserve fund, the balance to the credit of the profit and loss account for the year 1876 amounts to £187,799. In the Life Branch the operations of the year have been somewhat remarkable. The amount of new assurances exceeded one million sterling, upon which £36,727 was received in new premiums; and in the Annuity Branch the sum of £42,789 was received as purchase money for annuities, making the new receipts for premiums alone nearly £80,000, being a very fair rival to the total annual receipts of many old-established and respectable offices. It is somewhat remarkable, too, to observe that all the offices which are overrunning the amount of a million in new assurances are Scotch offices, excepting the Gresham, which stands in an exceptional position by reason of its large Continental business. To our English managers this fact should convey a lesson, or rather it should teach English directors something. The fault lies in the boards of English offices rather than in the managers. Too much individuality in the board infallibly results in a restricted business.

The Directors of the North British and Mercantile, whilst not yielding to any other board on points of directorial control, yet allow that wise latitude to trusted servants without which no company can progress. The shareholders this year receive a dividend at the rate of 34 per cent. per annum, and this ought to speak volumes for the way in which their property is administered. After payment of the dividend the reserve fund amounts to £796,747, and the premium reserve to £286,021, the total being £1,082,768, having increased during the year by £102,023. The large business done by the North British and Mercantile in the United States is testified by the amount of £475,399 invested in Federal Government securities. This particular stock we consider to be as an investment equal to anything in the world, and we should be glad to see more of our British offices putting their money in it. The North British could not do better. To commend the office to the public of the two hemispheres would be a work of supererogation. Wherever the British flag waves the North British and Mercantile policies are recognised as guarantees of unquestionable value. We are happy to say that this justly-earned reputation is endorsed by our American cousins. They have reason to do so, and it will be many a long year before the company halts in its onward march.—*The Review.*

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READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.

READY MADE PETTICOATS.

AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend:—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING OR SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, for which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ....Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING OR HUNTING WATCH....................Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless ....from Rs.	90	to	180
,, ,, enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless .... ,,	250	to	600
Gold Calendar Watches....................	200		
,, second independent Watches....................	250		
,, repeaters of every description ....from	350	to	800
,, Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar ,,	1,200	to	2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch ....Rs. 25
,, ,, Hunting ,, ... 26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM ,, S. M. gilt frames.
,, ,, marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.
For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements.

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.
Bull Dog Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

The most perfect Beer ever introduced into India. It is the "pick" of those world-famed Brewers export Brewings. Bottled by a firm in London, whose Patents for securing lasting condition and brilliancy to their bottlings are well known to the London trade. This "Bass" must make its way throughout India.

	Net Cash Rs.	A.	Credit Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts..............per doz.	5	8	5	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts..............per doz.	3	10	3	12	

THE CELEBRATED "COOPER."

In Casks of 3 & 4 doz. Qts. ....per doz.	5	8	5	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 & 8 doz. Pts. ....per doz.	3	10	3	12	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts. ....per doz.	5	12	6	0	*Duties included.*
Casks containing 6 doz. Pts..........per doz.	4	0	4	4	

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

Cash Rs.	A.		Credit Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles..............	26	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrell 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete....................	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens..................	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens............	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior....................	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended...........	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE,
"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & CIE.
EPERNAY.

Cash Qts. Rs.	A.	Pints Rs.	A.		Credit Qts. R.	A.	Pints Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House..........................	50	0	53	0

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

LOCAL AGENTS.
MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, AND MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.
Bombay, January 1877.

ENGLISH GOODS.
VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

DISTRICT DOG-CARTS
ON ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLES.
MESSRS. EDULJEE & CO., LUCKNOW,

BEG to announce to the Public that they undertake to construct the above Carts with all recent improvements for

RUPEES ONE HUNDRED ONLY FOR CASH.

E. & C. have supplied these Carts to all parts of India especially during the Famine operations in Bengal (1875), where it gained popularity for usefulness with every convenience, and having made arrangements for Railway transit to the nearest point of delivery, the Freight will be found exceedingly moderate and insignificant compared to the distance. Harness and Lamps to match at an additional charge of Rs. 20 and Rs. 27. These Carts are suited either for Galloways or Ponies.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS, YACHTS AND LAUNCHES,
WOOD IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, having speeds up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, having draughts down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS,
POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
JEEVANJEE & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum: also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

INSURANCE.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
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AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL .... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.................... ,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.................... ,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin..............	[illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. ,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.................... ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits. Age.	Yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Without Profits. Age.	Yearly. Rs.	as.	
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

_ The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by station age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

30, Meadow Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852....................£ 76,925
Do. 1862....................£300,600
Do. 1872....................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life: With Profits. Rs. a.	Without Profits. Rs. a.	For a limited number of Years: One year. Rs. a.	Seven years. Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE "POSITIVE"
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER 1876.

Proposals Received.. 286 to assure	Rs.	16 41,500	0	0
Policies Issued...... 242 assuring	,,	11,67,600	0	0
New Current Annual Premium Income..	,,	47,594	10	9
Proposals Declined.. 44........	,,	4,74,000	0	0

During the four years the Branches of the Company have been established in India, there have been received 1613 Proposals to assure Rs. 1,09,33,800, of which 1316 good risks have been accepted and completed for Rs. 78,70,200, the percentage of risks declined to proposals received being 14·80. The receipt in four years, in India alone, of proposals for upwards of a CRORE OF RUPEES, is the best proof of the favor with which the Company's system of Life Assurance has been regarded.

PROGRESS of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.

Held by Official Trustees on

31st December 1873 ...	Rs.	78 968	9	6
Do. Do. 1874 ...		2,00,752	6	4
Do. Do. 1875 ...		3,38 350	5	3
Do. Do. 1876 ...*		4,67,531	8	2

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1876, after meeting all claims.

The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.

Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates, and all information, can be obtained on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.
4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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